CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
List, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars,
by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
GROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,763—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th Aug.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st „
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th „
B.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th „
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th „
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th „
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st „

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Sutlej" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea can not be booked or this voyage.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th July, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Sept. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer,

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

		1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs.	960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs.	1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste; the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 7, 1896.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	14th August,

taking Cargo and Passengers for SAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
ALGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN
MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th Aug. at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about the 13th Aug., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 18th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned,

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, about the 12th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 14th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SALAZIE	4255	Paul	5th Sept. 1896.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October „
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st „ „
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. „
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	L. Blanc	4,232	27th Aug.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 5th September.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.

Apply "X. Y.,"
Care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FEW CANVASSERS, in the Town of Bombay. Commission, 5 per cent. For other particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

A. GOPALACHARLU, Secretary.
Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities, Bangalore.
27th July, 1896.

WANTED,

A SUPERVISOR for the Trichinopoly Municipality, on a salary of Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 a month (inclusive of horse allowance) according to qualifications. He will have to supervise the Public works and Sanitation of the Municipality, Pensioned D. P. W. officers of and above the grade of supervisor with sound physique will be preferred. Applications with Copies only of testimonials should be sent to

THE CHAIRMAN.
Municipal Office, Trichinopoly, 23rd July, 1896.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS, Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE DEPARTMENT.
BURGUNDIES.

TRADE MARK.

SPECIAL attention is called to the following Brands which are of very exceptional quality and in excellent condition:—

	Cash.				Credit.			
	Pts.		Qts.		Pts.		Qts.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
CHAMBERTIN of select Vintage	22	8	43	0	25	4	48	0
POMARD	13	12	25	0	15	6	27	14
MACON, fine Flavour and Aroma	12	12	23	0	14	4	25	10
BEAUNE, a fine bodied Wine	15	12	28	8	17	8	31	12
CHABLIS, White Burgundy	15	0	27	0	16	12	30	0
SPARKLING, Red Burgundy, very Choice	30	8	...		34	0	...	

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

YOUR CREST, Rs. 20.

Correctly engraved on steel and embossed in colour on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

Artistically engraved on steel and embossed in colour on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS AND DIES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Dies of all Regiments are on hand. The charge for Embossing from these is the same as for Crest and Monograms supplied by customers, viz:—
Annas 12 per 100 impressions in any colour.
Estimates given for Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Embossing in more than one colour.

DESIGNS OF CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.

In every instance Pencil Sketches are forwarded for approval before Engraving Steel Dies.

These designs are Free of Charge when an Order is given, otherwise the Preliminary Sketch must be charged for.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line, with plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line, with plate	5	0

Engraving Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
NOW PROCEEDING.

CURTAINS.

1,500 PAIRS TO CLEAR.

TWO SPECIAL LINES

LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

120 PAIRS CREAM MADRAS MUSLIN CURTAINS,
50 inches wide, 3½ yards long; a light, pretty
and very effective curtain.
USUAL PRICE, Rs. 8-8.

SALE PRICE, RS. 3-12.

150 PAIRS FANCY MADRAS CURTAINS, Biscuit
coloured, with self-embroidered spots, and fancy
coloured striped border, as illustration.
USUAL PRICE, Rs. 8-8.

SALE PRICE, RS. 3-12.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BES EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NOTICE
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE
LARGE NUMBER OF
WATCHES
STILL ON HAND WE HAVE DECIDED TO EXTEND
THE DATE OF OUR
STOCKTAKING SALE
OF
SURPLUS WATCH STOCK
TILL AUGUST 31ST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
To which has been transferred the business of
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS......£2,400,000 PREMIUM INCOME......£250,000 INTEREST INCOME......£100,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured at Special Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Native Lives Assured at Ordinary Rates.
Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency,

LATHAM & CO., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

"THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON),

ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.

Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT	Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT	Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT	Has greater body and Covering Power than Lead Paint.

"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity and Brilliancy of Colour. Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.

"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."
(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprietors.) Charlton, London, England, or to

LATHAM & CO., Sole Agents, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,
Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.,

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF LONDON,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE,
(ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 1815 AND IN INDIA 1842.)
(THE WINE SHIPPERS OF THE EAST.)

CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s Critically Selected Stock of WINES and SPIRITS, etc., in Bombay Godowns, Comprises High Class WHISKIES, BRANDIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS, BITTERS and ALE and STOUT in Cask and Bottles.

DETAILED LIST ON APPLICATION.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS AND THE TRADE.

HAMILTON & CO.
JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY

on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

MOIST ATMOSPHERE

By using CRYSTAL ENAMEL all bright steel may be preserved in its original brightness. CRYSTAL ENAMEL is transparent and invisible and in no way interferes with the usefulness of the article coated. Per Bottle Re. 1-0.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, AUG. 20TH and 21ST.
at 9-15 P.M., precisely

THE THESPIAN CLUB

(President the Hon. Sir C. FARRAN)

IN

THE PICKPOCKET,

(Under the patronage and in the presence of
H. E. the Governor.
Box Office: Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Prices Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors half-price to back seats.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NIZAM," 2,041 Tons, Captain G. Craig, will Sail for MALABAR COAST PORTS, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST and CALCUTTA, on the 14th August, 1896.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay, 10th August, 1896.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "MELBOURNE," from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN, Shed No. 7, VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within eight days after the Discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

E. DE BAILLOU,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th August, 1896.

FOR SALE.

THE Valuable Estate called BHADGAUM MODEL FARM.

A splendid opportunity for Investors and Capitalists.

The Bhadgaum Model Farm (formerly the property of the Government) is situated at a distance of about 10 miles from the Pachora Station of the G. I. P. Railway, in Khandesh District, and consists of about 1,200 acres of rich arable land. The water of the Jamda Canal flows through the whole land, and as much of it as may be desired can be brought under irrigation.

The estate has to pay a fixed assessment to Government. The rates were settled by the revised Survey Settlement in about 1892-93, and there will be no alteration in the rates until 1922-23, i. e. for a period of 30 years.

There are several graft mango and other fruit trees on the estate. The graft mangoes are of well-known kind, amongst them being many grafts of the famous Borsia-mango tree at Lohara in the Pachora District.

The estate will be sold with the standing crops consisting of Plantains, Sugarcane, Cotton, Jawar, Bajri, Tur, Udid, Hemp, &c.

The estate includes valuable buildings such as bungalows and offices, warehouses, cattle-sheds, stores, servants' quarters and residences of for workmen and labourers within an area of 18 acres 7 guntas of Gowthan, live-stock consisting of bullocks for agricultural purposes and of the best trades and breeding, &c., and cattle consisting of cows and bulls of the best Khillari, Malwi and Mysore breeds.

Agricultural implements and machinery including all kinds of country and English ploughs, harrows, seed drills, thrashing machine with engine and boiler complete, sugarcane mills of various kinds, pan, &c., for manufacturing jaggory, (gool) chaff cutter, grain crusher, cultivators hay press, clod crusher, etc., etc., etc.

The estate together with all buildings, implements, machinery and other appurtenances, unless previously disposed of by private sale will be sold either in one lot or in parcels at a reserved bid by Public Auction to be held at the estate on the 2nd September, 1896. But if the property be not sold on that date then the second Auction Sale will be made at Bombay on Saturday, the 12th September, 1896.

Gentlemen wishing privately to purchase the estate will be good enough to send to D. S. Garud, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, at Dhulia, their offers, or to the Undersigned in Bombay, on or before the 30th day of August, 1896.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt on application at Dhulia to D. S. Garud, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, or to Mr. N. H. Patuck, 10 Khetwady Lane, Bombay, or to the Undersigned at the Office, 15 Esplanade, Bombay.

TYABJI, DAYABHAI & Co.,
Solicitors for the Proprietors and Vendors.

MR. A. COLE, 22, College-road, Clifton: PREPARATION for all ARMY, NAVY, CIVIL SERVICE, INDIAN POLICE, WOODS and FORESTS, COOPER'S HILL, and UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

WOOLWICH, JUNE, 1896.

S. F. Newcombe.........FIRST.............. 10,964 marks.

SANDHURST, JUNE, 1896.

R. J. Malet.......................... 38th.
C. Pierce .... 52nd.
G. E. B. Oldfield .... 2nd University candidate.

List of successes and references on application.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBURGA MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at Shapoorwadi, Hyderabad (Deccan) on MONDAY, the 17th August, 1896, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1895.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year 1896.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. SABAPATHI IYAH & Co.,
P. Pro. S. E. Chenai,
Sec. Trea. & Agents.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th day of August to the 31st day of August, 1896, both days inclusive.

FOR SALE.

COMPLETE COLLIERY PLANT.

A COMPLETE COLLIERY PLANT is available for SALE at the Warora Colliery. The Plant has never been used, and is capable of raising 1,000 tons of Coal a day, from a depth of 700 to 800 feet. Full particulars will be forwarded on application to the MANAGER, Warora Colliery, Warora.

W. B. STARKY,
Asst. Secy. to Chief Commr., C. P., P. W. D.

Nagpur, the 4th August, 1896.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 22.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned Articles will be received by the Commissariat Store-keeper-General, noted below, up to 12 noon, on the 24th day of August, 1896.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the officer noted below up to 4 o'clock P.M., on the 22nd August, 1896.

No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the officer noted below:—

Station where required.	Estimated requirements.		Amount of earnest-money required.	Period of Contract.	Tenders will be received by
Bombay.	Miscellaneous Articles.	As per quantities shewn in the Schedule which can be had on application at this office.	Rs. 1,500	The supplies to be delivered in three instalments within two months from the date of order.	Commissariat Store-keeper-General, Bombay.
	PACKING MATERIAL.	Nos.			
	Bags packing ½ Md. size	184620			
	Do. do. 2 do.	1780			
	Ghee tins	7360			
	Boxes for Ghee tins	3680			

H. ANDERSON, CAPTAIN,
Comt. Store-Keepeer-General.

Comt. S. K. Genl's Office, Bombay, 10th August, 1896.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurances issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

KOP'S BEER

(NON-ALCOHOLIC.)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE COMMISSIONERS of CALCUTTA are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 404 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, to OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs 20,00,000 (TWENTY LAKHS) on the Security of the Rates, Taxes and Dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a Currency of fifteen years from the 1st December, 1896, and will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

3. The form of the Debentures will be that given in the twelfth schedule of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for complete sums of Rs 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above Loan of Rs. 20,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p. m. of Friday, the 7th August, 1896.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1896-97."

7. Each tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the deposit, when made in currency-notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.

9. The deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rates stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The amount of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-third by the 21st August.
Do. by the 21st September.
Do. by the 26th October.

Parties, whose tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th November, 1896.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate a pro rata allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tender's will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners at 2-30 P. M., on Friday, the 7th August, 1896, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 29th June, 1896.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal three and half (3½) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1896-97, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcuttta Municipal Debentures, currency notes, or a cheque for Rs.

Signed

Dated

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, will be held at the registered Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of August, 1896, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Corporation held on the 18th of July, 1896, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association of the Corporation be deleted and the following clause substituted therefor:—

"3. The Objects for which the Company is established are:—

By and through the means of Messrs. Wallace & Co. of Bombay, Merchants, who shall at their option be the perpetual Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers of the Company of whatever member or members that firm may for the time being consist, or by or through the means of other the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers, for the time being of this Company, to carry on trade with and at Burmah, Siam, Cochin-China, India, the Malay or Eastern Archipelago, Japan, Hongkong and the Chinese Treaty ports, but especially the timber and petroleum trades in all their branches including treating and preparing for the market, and for the purposes aforesaid to purchase or take on the lease and work forests or tracts of timber and to purchase take on lease, hire or otherwise acquire or construct land, mills, buildings, easements, oil-fields, concessions, property and rights of all kinds and to work plant develop sell or otherwise turn the same to account, and also to purchase or otherwise acquire or construct manufactories for the purposes of the Company's oil business only, also to charter, purchase or construct ships and boats for the conveyance of the Company's goods or merchandize, to purchase timber the product of any of the countries aforesaid from other shippers or holders of the same either on account of the Company itself or on joint account with such shippers or holders, also to carry on the business of Commission agents without advance, and to enter into any arrangement for sharing profits or for joint adventure, co-operation, or partnership in the Company's timber trade with any person partnership or Company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction in timber which this Company is authorized to carry on or engage in, and to form and establish Joint Stock Companies or partnerships for the purpose only of carrying on partly or wholly the petroleum trade of the Company, and to take or otherwise acquire and hold any fully paid up shares, stocks or securities of such Companies or partnerships, and generally to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

And that from the day on which the above change in the Memorandum of Association shall have received the sanction of the High Court and have come into force, Article LXXVII of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be deleted and the following Article substituted therefor:—

"77. The remuneration of the Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers for the time being shall be a share of the nett profits arising from the business of the Company during any official year, such nett profits to be ascertained after deducting for depreciation, wear and tear of the moveable and immoveable properties, leases, live-stock and other assets of the Company and after deducting also such sums as the Directors may carry to the Fire Insurance Fund, Underwriting Fund, Fixed property Fund and Suspense Account to meet contingent depreciations or losses, equal in amount to the aggregate of the sums applied in payment of dividends to the shareholders both ordinary and preferential and of the sum set aside to the General Reserve Fund in each year: provided always that the sum to be received by them as remuneration in any one year shall not exceed a sum calculated at 5 per cent. on the gross proceeds of the business of the Company for that year. This clause shall apply to the year commencing 1st June 1896 and subsquuent years."

And also that on the same day the following new Article be added to the Articles of Association of the Corporation:—

"The Company shall not, without the previous sanction of a Special Resolution as defined in the Indian Companies' Act 1882, engage in the trade or manufacture of any product other than timber, oil, cutch and bones, nor without such sanction as aforesaid acquired any interest in any oil-field in which the Company was not already interested on the first day of September 1896 nor engage in any trade or business at Hongkong or any of the Chinese Treaty ports. Provided that this shall not prevent the Company from shipping goods for sale at Hongkong or at any such Treaty ports or elsewhere nor from carrying on business in any article of commerce as Commission agents. And provided also that nothing in this clause contained shall preclude this Company from holding fully paid-up shares in any other Company although such other Company may be interested in oil-fields other than those above referred to but only upon the condition that this Company shall have received partly in full paid-up shares and partly in cash securities, bonds or debentures payment for a concession, right or privilege acquired by such other Company from or through this Company."

By Order of the Board,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 31st July, 1896.

DIABETES CURED! DIABETES CURED!!

DR. C. C. GHOSH'S

ANTI-DIABETIC SPECIFIC

(Specific for Diabetes Insipidus and Mellitus.)

Thousands of desperate and long-standing cases cured within the last 25 years.

Price Rs. 10.—Packing as. 4 only.

C. C. GHOSH & CO., Chemists, &c., FYZABAD, Oudh.

A. ROLLER,

ENGINEERING WORKS,
BERLIN N 20.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Sole Speciality.—
IMPROVED
MATCH-MAKING
MACHINERY.

Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.

CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

REPRESENTATIVE—

F. BOMANN, M. E.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
ROOM 66,
CALCUTTA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

MONSOON BOOTS.
OUR SPECIAL BOOT.
BLACK CALF,
EXTRA STOUT SOLES
LEATHER LINED,
EXCELLENT VALUE.
Rs. 16-8 CASH.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society:—

LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 45, 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.

For copies of the new Prospectus apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM,
or
F. SMYTH & Co.,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 70 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT,

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS............... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values
Immediate Settlement of claims,

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE AND TEN LAKHS
OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 40 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

O. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000	= Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........ " 4,500,000	= "	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND............ " 4,130,000	= "	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BRUSSELS' CARPETS, RAILWAY SILK RUGS, JAPANESE GOODS, &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms as follows:—

On account of the concerned, to close consignment account—

A large lot of English made Brussels' carpets in various choice designs, sizes from 9 by 9, 10½ by 4½, 12 by 9, 18 by 15, 17½ by 15, 24½ by 18 feet.

Also a lot of railway silk rugs in varieties of patterns and sizes, viz., 54 by 72, 54 by 80, 60 by 80, 60 by 90, 60 by 95, 65 by 93, 67 by 95 and 65 by 100 inches.

A lot of Japanese lacquered ware, pieces of cotton and silk crapes. A collection of Lincrustud Walton and corticine for Dados in Hall Decoration.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, JANE AUSTEN'S SET OF NOVELS, LAW REPORTS, OLD CANVAS BAGS, &c., OBLITERATED FOREIGN STAMPS.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time consisting of books, periodicals, foreign used stamps, postage stamp, album, coats, trouser, caps, shoes, silver buttons, cut tobacco, handkerchiefs, samples, cloth, &c.

Also unserviceable canvas bags, torn leather bags, broken banghy scales, locks, empty boxes, coir matting, old brass, and clock, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1896.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:—

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL................. 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 24,57,360	0	0
Reserves and Rest	" 11,06,292	9	8
Deposits	" 1,[illegible],06,9[illegible]0	7	10
Bills and Acceptances	" 5,85,358	1[illegible]	2
Sundries	" 1,09,026	13	3
Total	Rs. 1,46,65,948	12	11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 21,84,516	2	4
Loans, Bills and Advances	" 1,14,95,568	11	5
Government and other Authorised Securities	" 4,30,622	14	4
Properties and Dead Stock	" 2,32,936	3	7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	" 322,304	13	3
Total	Rs. 1,46,65,948	12	11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL...............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

J. J. BORDES' ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.} 1 bon.}	1,427½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300xd
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 {15,000	100	{100 {75	10 p.c.	16
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	844
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		740
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	69
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	—	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	910
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	675
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	825
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,765
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,035
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,180
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	800
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	670
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	710
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,125xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	645
Dinn Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	50	625
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	695
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	880
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	795
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	610
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	900
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	765
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	250
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,100
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	710
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	890
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	900
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	287
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	975
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,200
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,550
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	615
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	2,900
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,830
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	162½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,080	Rs 20	640
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvdRs20	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,390
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,045
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,325
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,310
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,800
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,000
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	400
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	317½
Standard Mills Co	1,600	500	500	25	435
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	860
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	755
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	60	500	dvdRs30	725
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	600
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	675
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	980
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 5	110
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,160
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	615
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	87½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	171½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	510
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	380
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	270	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,280

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	15 7½	400
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	1½	50
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12	171
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,500	1,500	300	1,660
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	73
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,500
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	387
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	300
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,900	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	165
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	105
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs22	517½
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,080xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		132
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	32

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		427½
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	105

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-2	Nom.
Gold Leaf	,, 27-9	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,, 26-14	
Do. do. new	,, 26-12	
Australia bar Gold	,, 26-14	
Bombay bar Gold	,, 26-6	
Sovereigns	,, 17-2	
Do. Dragons	,, 17	
Silver	,, 95-12	
Do.	,, 95-14	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 40m. Sun sets, 6h, 29m. High water, 0-15m., 0-44a. Low water, 6-13m., 6-51a.
Novelty Theatre : Cinematographe, 6-30 and 9 p.m.

Polo.—The ground will be reserved for practice this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A., Grant Road Branch.—Mr. A. Brown will give a Gospel Address, at the rooms, at 8-30 o'clock, to-night.

Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July last was 5,366, the daily average being 173. The total of new patients was 831. The prevailing diseases were dysentery and diarrhœa.

Grant College Medical Society.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p.m., to-day. Business: (1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) A paper on Nasal Polypi, by Dr. H. J. Dadisett. Some recent throat and nose instruments will be shown at the end of the paper. (3) To transact such other business as may be brought forth by the honorary secretaries.

Theft at Treacher's.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Madhu Krishna, a hamal in the employ of Messrs. Treacher and Company, was brought up on the charge of a time-piece from the Fort Establishment of the firm. Mr. Garrett, an assistant in the firm, prosecuted the accused, and the charge being brought home, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

Theft at De Lima Street.—Cashee, a woman, residing in a room of a chawl at De Lima Street, reported to the police, on Saturday, the theft of eight currency notes for Rs. 10 each, a gold neck ornament, and one gold pan, worth Rs. 75, and a gold nose-ring, set with pearls, in all collectively valued at Rs. 180, from an open box in her room, the door of which was also left open. The complainant stated that she last saw her property safe about four days ago, and found it missing on Friday morning.

The Weather at Sea.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dwarka, Captain J. C. Tice, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Karachi, experienced moderate monsoon weather.—The same company's steamer Matiana, Captain W. W. Allen, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, met with light monsoon throughout.—The P. and O. Company's mail steamer Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, which arrived here on Saturday, from Aden, experienced moderate south-west monsoon, cloudy weather, and moderate sea.

Left in a Hack Victoria.—Mr. Smith, a house decorator, residing in the Fort, reported to the police, on the 4th instant, that he went to a liquor-shop, near the market, to have something to drink, and on coming out he found his gharry, a hack public conveyance, in which he had left his purse, containing currency notes to the amount of Rs. 50, Rs. 10 in small change, and a pair of lace-up boots, and a bottle of brandy, had gone. The victoria was engaged by complainant in the Fort, but its number was not known to him.

Theft at Chinchpoogly.—Mr. Henry Tremining, residing on the ground floor of a house, on Chinchpoogly Road, and employed as Chief Accountant, Locomotive Department, G. I. P. Railway, reported to the police, on Saturday, the theft of eight currency notes for Rs. 10 each, a metal open-faced Swiss watch, valued at Rs. 35, a thin gold chain with bar attached, worth Rs. 40, and Rs 10 in cash, collectively valued at Rs. 165, from the pocket of his waistcoat, which was left hanging on a chair, during the night of the 7th instant.

Dissolution of Partnership.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Ebrahim Sulemanji, a Borah, was charged with theft in respect of a quantity of hardware and iron implements. The complaint was that accused carried away the implements, and that he had previously been employed as a servant of the complainant. The defence was that the accused and the complainant were partners in the shop, whence, it was alleged, accused carried away the property. The magistrate would not convict him, as there was no evidence to prove the accused was a servant. The court believed that he was probably a partner. The accused was discharged.

Burglary at Victoria Road.—Shaik Mahomed Ebrahim, residing on the first storey of a chawl, adjoining the musjid, at Victoria Road, and employed as a moonshi, reported to the police, on Sunday night, that, during his absence from home between the hours of 8 and 9 p.m. that day, some person broke into his room by wrenching the staple off the door, and carried away from two boxes a metal watch, gold and silver rings, and twenty-seven pieces of wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 276-3-3. On enquiries made, one of the two boxes, which had been removed from the complainant's room, was discovered broken open in the adjoining compound with eighteen pieces of wearing apparel in it.

Lecture at Oomerkhady.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, head-master, David Sassoon B. Institution, delivered a lecture at his house, "Succoth," in Oomerkhady, on "The peculiarities of the Jewish Calendar and an easy method of calculating it." The audience was large. Mr. Ezekiel, in speaking of the peculiarities of the calendar, described some curious features of the Hebrew language, and showed how to find out the days of almost all other feasts and fasts from the days of the Passover holiday with other facts worth knowing by every Israelite. After the lecture was over, Mr. Shalome Joseph Hazzan, of "the Gate of Mercy Synagogue," spoke very highly of Mr. Ezekiel, and thanked him for giving them an opportunity of hearing such a lecture, which was seconded by Mr. Samuel Samson, the editor of the "Lamp of Judaism," who asked, on behalf of the audience, to have the lecture published. Mr. Ezekiel, thanking the audience, said that he had done no favour but only his duty in delivering the lecture.

The Effects of the Weather.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, a portion of the back wall of a three-storeyed house, belonging to one Valubhdas Bhugvandas, situated in Nagdavie Street, gave way. Fortunately no one was injured. The Engineering Department of the Municipality were informed, and after the premises had been examined by them, the tenants were ordered to vacate, which they did without any delay.—About half-past 2 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a portion of the north wall of a house, belonging to one Manecklal Gungadas, at Musjid Lane, Falkland Road, fell in, carrying away with it the staircase. There were a number of tenants in the house, and general confusion and excitement was caused amongst them at the time of the collapse, as they could not leave the premises owing to the staircase having been carried away. However, the male members of the house had their wits about them, and released the women and children by lowering them down by means of cotton sheets, and then got down themseleves. The accident did not result in any personal injury.—About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day the south wall of a house at 3rd Cross Lane, Falkland Road, belonging to one Marootee Sayaji, collapsed. The tenants at once vacated the house.

The Bhuleshwar Library.—The twenty-second annual general meeting of the members of this library was held, on Sunday last, in the library hall, Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B., presiding. The annual report, which was read at the meeting, showed that the working of the library during the year under report was not satisfactory. The aggregate value of the library assets at the end of the year was Rs. 17,404-13-8, Rs. 5,115 being the cash reserve fund, Rs. 11,272-11-2 the value of books and furniture, and Rs. 1,016-3-6 outstandings, showing a deficit of Rs. 789-8-2. During 1895 the income of the library was Rs. 3,785-8-0, and the expenditure Rs. 4,940-7-9, showing a deficit of Rs. 1,154-13-9, which was chiefly owing to the writing off of the amount of the bad debts of Rs. 1,610-2-0, and also on account of the income being diminished in consequence of a large number of members withdrawing from the library. During the year books of the value of Rs. 433 were purchased. Several important and valuable books were reported to have been lost or stolen, and money embezzled in the time of the late librarian, Rasikdas. Books and reports, of the collective value of Rs. 310, were presented by different Governments, public associations, and liberal gentlemen. Messrs. Kanji Parbah and Co. had given a donation of Rs. 100 for the purchase of books, and Messrs. Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas Madhowdas and Chhaganlal Gopaldas had patronized the library by becoming its life members. During the year 3,827 books were issued to members, and the average daily attendance of members was 90. After some discussion, the report was passed unanimously. Then followed the election of the managing committee and the book committee. Messrs. Rangildas Dayabhoy Reporter, and Munmohandas Tribhowandas were appointed auditors for the ensuing year. The proposal for reducing third-class annual subscriptions from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 4-0 was passed, such rights to be given to those who paid their subscriptions for the whole year in advance in the first months of the year. A vote of thanks to the present secretaries, who by their exertions placed the institution on a sound basis again, and to the chairman for conducting the business of the meeting, terminated the proceedings.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 1-4 and Rs. 5-4, MADON. SONS and Co., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee.)

THE UMARKHADI AND COLABA SEWERAGE WORKS.

BULKLEY AND CO. VS. P. C. H. SNOW AND THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this suit in which the plaintiffs, well-known engineers, sought to have it declared that the withdrawal of the Umarkhadi and Colaba Drainage Works undertaken by them, was in violation of the contract between the parties and was illegal. That defendants be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sums of Rs. 76,382-8-4 and Rs. 51,344-3-3, or such other sums as shall be found due to the plaintiffs on an account being taken. That the defendants be ordered to pay a further sum of Rs. 38,829 in respect of the Colaba contract and a sum of Rs. 37,330 in respect of the Umarkhadi contract, or other sum, as damages suffered by the plaintiffs through loss of reputation and loss incurred through the extra cost of the work done by the plaintiffs owing to the non-payment of monies due to the plaintiffs. That the account of interest due upon the Government promissory notes deposited as security by the plaintiffs, &c. Mr. Scott and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee, in giving judgment, stated the nature of the claim. After the case had been heard for several days, it was, at the suggestion of the Court, agreed on both sides that certain legal issues as to the construction of the contracts should be first determined, and that for the purpose of such determination, it was assumed that a considerable sum was due to the plaintiffs on the 20th February, 1895 when the contracts were withdrawn. The first and one of the most important questions laid before the court was, whether, having regard to the provisions of the 4th clause of the contract, the plaintiffs could maintain the suit. It had been contended by Mr. Macpherson for the defendants that under the clause the Engineer and the Commissioner were the absolute judges as to the facts and circumstances on which depended the propriety or legality, or the justification of withdrawing the works from the plaintiffs; and that the court had no jurisdiction to go into the merits of their decision, and that, therefore, assuming that there was a considerable sum of money due to the plaintiffs under the contracts, yet they could not maintain the suit on the ground that it was premature, and that the defendants were entitled to keep the money which might be due to the plaintiffs as security for any monies or damages that might become due by the plaintiffs when the accounts were finally adjusted between the parties after the completion of the whole of the works. His lordship thought it was quite settled that where there was a provision in any building contract that a particular question, whether it referred to the time within which a contract was to be performed, or to the expedition or diligence of the contractors, or to the quality, the value or the amount of any work to be done, should be decided by a particular individual, that such decision was absolute and final, and could not be reviewed by courts of justice. That general proposition was not disputed on behalf of the plaintiffs, but it was argued by Mr. Scott that the real question in the case was, first, whether the alleged failure of the plaintiffs to carry out the contracts with sufficient vigour and expedition did not arise from the default of the defendants themselves; and secondly, that the Engineer and the Commissioner had not the power to decide that question under the terms of clause 4. That was purely a question of the construction of the contracts and depended on the terms of the clause, which his lordship referred to at length. It seemed to his lordship that the terms of the clause were so wide and general as to make the Engineer and the Commissioner the sole and absolute judges as to whether or not any of the circumstances therein mentioned had arisen, under or by reason of which the contracts might be properly withdrawn from the plaintiffs. That conclusion was sufficiently borne out by rulings in other cases, but the point which to his lordship's mind presented the greatest difficulty was, whether the Engineer was, under the terms of the clause, also authorised to decide the question whether there was any default on the part of the defendants themselves, which might excuse the delay or default of the plaintiffs. That identical question arose in the case of Roberts vs. the Bury Commissioners, on which case Mr. Scott had very justly relied. It seemed to his lordship impossible to deny that, although the words in clause 4 of the plaintiff's contract were wider, and stronger, and more extensive than those in the case above quoted, yet the provision was substantially the same if the decision of the Appeal Court in that case was absolutely binding upon the Bombay High Court. His lordship did not think that any distinction could be satisfactorily drawn between the two cases. It had been argued, however, by Mr. Macpherson that his lordship was not concluded by that case, the authority of which was no doubt weakened by the fact that, out of the eight judges who were concerned in the decision, four put a wider construction upon the contract, while the other four took a different and a stricter view. Having carefully considered the judgments of all the learned judges and the grounds on which they based their decision, his lordship came to the conclusion that the right construction to be put upon the present contracts was that neither the Engineer nor the Commissioner had the power to determine the question whether the default of the plaintiffs arose from the default of the defendants themselves. No such power was expressly conferred by the contract, and his lordship held that none was implied, and that, therefore, the court could, and ought to go behind that decision for the purpose of determining the question. Assuming that the decision of the Engineer and the Commissioner was only final and absolute so far as the specific facts, contained in clause 4, were themselves concerned, and not as regards the alleged default of the defendants, the further question arose whether that decision ought not to be set aside by the court on the ground that the default of the plaintiffs arose from the default of the defendants. Apart from the decision of the Engineer and the Commissioner, it was not disputed by the plaintiffs that, as a matter of fact, they did not prosecute the works with such vigour and such a degree of expedition as would be proportionate to the time within which the whole was to be completed, nor did the plaintiffs dispute that, so far as progress was concerned, they did not conduct or execute the work to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The plaintiffs did not charge the Engineer with any fraud or collusion with the defendants; and it was not only admitted by them, but they actually relied on the fact, that their failure to carry out the work with the necessary expedition and vigour was due to their want of funds. The plaintiffs contended, however, that the defendants were responsible for that, inasmuch as it was admitted by the defendants, for the purposes of the argument, that a considerable sum of money was due to the plaintiffs at the time when the work was withdrawn from them. In other words, they argued that their own default in performing their part of the contracts was excused by the defendants' default in paying the money, which was due to them. In short, the plaintiffs' contention was that, by their non-payment of the monies due, the defendants prevented them from carrying out the contracts within the meaning of section 53 of the Indian Contract Act; and, therefore, they were entitled not only to recover the monies actually due to them, but also to recover damages from the defendants. His lordship confessed he was entirely unable to agree with that contention, as it seemed to him impossible to hold that the plaintiffs were prevented by the defendants from performing the contracts within the meaning of the section because the defendants did not pay some of the money which was due to them. The failure of the plaintiffs to perform their contract might have arisen from their want of funds; but they might have funds of their own, in which case they could have easily carried on the works even if the defendants did not pay them, or they could have borrowed, or proceeded with the works on credit. On the other hand, the payment by the defendants would not necessarily have enabled the plaintiffs to have completed their contracts. That depended on a thousand other circumstances, and his lordship saw no necessary connection between the two sets of facts. If it was a fact that, in the particular case, the non-payments by the defendants did prevent the plaintiffs from going on with the work, that was a mere accident. It was remote and indirect, and unforeseen, and not the necessary, and direct, and expected result of the non-payment by the defendants. The one was not necessarily the cause, nor the other necessarily the result; and his lordship said he must, therefore, hold that section 53 of the Contract Act had no application to the case. Was the payment, then, by the defendants a condition precedent to the plaintiff's further prosecution of the work under section 54 of the India Contract Act? Having reviewed the provisions of the section, his lordship said it was admitted that the contract nowhere said in express terms that the payments by the defendants must be made before the work was done. On the contrary, his lordship thought it was clear that the work was to be done first and the payment to be made afterwards, though no doubt they were to be made every month more or less in proportion to the amount of work actually done. On a careful consideration of the provisions of the contracts, his lordship came to the conclusion that the promise of the defendants to make the interim monthly payments was not a condition precedent under sections 53 and 54 of the Act, and that the non-performance of it did not "per se" entitle the plaintiffs to rescind the contracts. Did the non-payments by the defendants, then, amount to a refusal to perform their promise in its entirety, within the meaning of section 39, so as to entitle the plaintiffs to put an end to the contract and claim damages under section 75? His lordship remarked that, according to the English cases, the real test was whether the conduct of the promisor evinced an intention absolutely to abandon or repudiate the contract. Default on the part of the promisor did not of itself entitle the other party to treat the contract as abandoned where the contract was to be performed by several instalments, but, of course, such default might, under the circumstances of a particular case, amount to an absolute refusal. Similarly, in regard to breaches of contract after a contract had been partially performed, the English decisions seemed to show that the breach must be such as to go to the root and the essence of the contract so as to render the whole nugatory and valueless. It was not enough if the contract should still, though in a degree more or less modified, be substantially carried out. A partial failure to perform, if compensation could be made for it in damages, did not render the contract voidable. His lordship, having alluded to the rulings on the point at issue, said he mentioned them, because it was important to express his view that, in cases of the sort where the question was whether one party was set free by the action of another, the real matter for consideration was, whether the acts or conduct of the one did or did not amount to an intimation of an intention to abandon, and altogether to refuse performance of the contract. His lordship thought that the fair result of the decisions which he referred to, was that the true question was whether the acts and conduct of the party evinced an intention no longer to be bound by the contract. Non-payment on the one hand, or non-delivery on the other, might amount to such an act, or might be evidence of an intention wholly to abandon the contract, and set the other party free, and on that principle the case of Hoare vs. Rennie was decided. His lordship, having referred to some other English decisions, said he was of opinion that the non-payment by the defendants would not of itself justify the plaintiffs in rescinding their contracts unless such non-payment amounted to an absolute refusal to perform their part of the contract, or in other words, unless it amounted to an abandonment and repudiation of the contract. It could not be pretended that the defendants intended to abandon or repudiate it, and the correspondence shewed that, so far from refusing to perform their part, the defendants were perfectly willing to have the works completed by the plaintiffs, and to pay for them according to their own understanding of the contract. The defendants in no sense abandoned or repudiated the contract, but, on the contrary, were most anxious that it should be fully performed on both sides. Their non-payment of monies, admitted for the purpose of argument to be due, arose not from any unwillingness or inability to pay, but from an honest, though possibly mistaken interpretation of the clauses as to payment. In short, the defendants never refused to pay what they honestly believed was due to the plaintiffs, but they only declined to pay what they thought was not due to them. The dispute between the parties prior to the withdrawal of the works from the plaintiffs related to the construction and meaning of the words "complete" and "incomplete" in clauses 71 and 72 of the contract. The plaintiffs contended that they were entitled to have measured up every month, and to be paid for, all work actually done, which was "complete" within the meaning of the schedule of rates, whereas the defendant contended that no work was to be measured, or to be paid for, though complete in itself, unless and until "the line of the main pipe," in connection with which it was done, was itself complete within the meaning of clause 72, that was to say, unless and until the trench was filled in and consolidated, and the manholes at either end completely finished with floors, channels, and every other detail. It seemed obvious that contention of the defendants, whether right or wrong, did not and could not amount to an absolute refusal to perform the contract. Certainly nothing was further from the defendants' intention than to abandon or repudiate the contract; and it was equally certain that the plaintiffs themselves never put any such construction on the defendants' conduct. Under the circumstances, his lordship came to the conclusion that the non-payment by the defendants not meant or intended, or understood, as a refusal or a repudiation, or an abandonment of the contract, and he, therefore, held that the plaintiffs were not entitled to rescind the contract under section 39 of the Contract Act. It followed that the plaintiffs could not maintain the suit, either for damages or for recovering the money that might be due to them. They could not recover any damages, as they had themselves failed to perform their own part of the contract without any just cause; and they could not recover the monies due to them as the defendants were entitled to retain it till the completion of the works, as security for any monies that might ultimately be found to be due to them under the provisions of clause 4 of the contract. His lordship said his finding upon the above points disposed of the suit, but as the parties were agreed, and were desirous that he should record his conclusions on the other points also, he would do so, although he did not propose to discuss them at any length. It had been argued by Mr. Scott that clauses 71 and 72 of the contract should be disregarded when measuring up the work for payment, on the ground that they had crept into the contract incautiously, and were not applicable to the contract in question. His lordship did not think that argument deserved any serious consideration. The clauses appeared to him to be just as much a part of the contract as any other clause. The mere fact that contracts were on printed forms, or that the provisions were adopted from previous contracts, did not justify the argument that they were to be disregarded. They seemed to be just as applicable to the works, and to have been adopted with just as much deliberation as any other provisions in the contract. It followed, therefore, that, in his opinion, the plaintiffs were not entitled to have any work, which was incomplete within the meaning of clauses 71 and 72, measured up for payment, although it might contain items of work which were complete in themselves within the meaning of the schedule of rates. It also followed that no line of main-pipe was to be measured up unless it was complete within the meaning of section 72. The object of the clauses was to define which work was to be considered as actually done, and as such was to be measured up for monthly payment, while the object of the schedule of rates was to fix the rate at which the plaintiffs were to be paid for the work done if such work was to be paid for. It was further argued by Mr. Scott that clause 72 only applied to the line of main pipe, and not to manholes, and that, therefore, the manholes, if complete, should have been paid for, whether the line of main pipe, to which they were attached, was in itself complete or not, as required by section 72. On the other hand, it had been argued by Mr. Macpherson that the manholes merely formed a part of the line of main pipe, and could not be measured until the line itself was complete. That was a technical question which, his lordship confessed, he had some difficulty in deciding, but after the best consideration he could give to the subject, he had come to the conclusion that the plaintiffs were entitled to have the manholes measured up for interim payment, provided they were complete in themselves under clauses 71, 149, and 159. Similarly his lordship thought the plaintiffs could claim for excavations independently of the line of main pipe being completed, as it was admitted by the defendants that main pipe only meant stone-ware pipe, for which a rate was provided in the schedule. It was true the parties had referred to the Commissioner the meaning of the expressions "complete" and "incomplete," and it was also true the Commissioner gave his decision in favour of the defendants' reading of the contracts; but his lordship could see no provision in the contract to the effect that the Commissioner's decision on the construction of the contract on such a point as that, was binding on the plaintiffs. As to the testing clauses, his lordship was of opinion that the Engineer was entitled to use both the water as well as the disk tests, whenever he thought it necessary to do so before the plaintiffs could claim payment for the work as complete. As to the substituted drawings, his lordship was clearly of opinion that such drawings were binding upon the plaintiffs, and that they were not entitled to claim any extra rates by reason of such drawings, as they had been accepted by them. As to the bricks and other materials, his lordship thought it was clear that the plaintiffs were bound by the Engineer's decision under clause 2. Regarding the conduct of the parties, his lordship thought there was nothing in the defendants' conduct, or in the conduct of their Engineer, which was at all inconsistent with the contentions set up at the hearing. His lordship further thought that the correspondence and Mr. Smith's evidence, which he had no reason to distrust, clearly shewed that any payments made to the plaintiffs in excess of what they were entitled to, according to the defendants' construction of the contract, were made as concessions for the purpose of helping the plaintiffs and not because the defendants put the same construction upon the contracts as the plaintiffs had desired to do. His lordship found on all the issues in favour of the defendants, and dismissed the suit with costs.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, the Calcutta paper thinks, taken the bull by the horns in Backerganj, and we may reasonably hope from his firm and decided speech at Barisal that nothing will be left undone on the part of the authorities to put an end to the intolerable state of things which prevails in the district at present. It is now three months since we called attention to the condition of this murder-ridden region, and we regret to learn that in the interval matters have in no respect improved. We welcome, therefore, Sir Alexander's reference to the precedent of Burma as significant of his intention, unless the disorders are checked, to put down lawlessness with a strong hand. Reluctance to treat any part of Bengal as if it were a backward province is very well in its way, but it is political tenderness of a type which may easily be carried too far. The hard fact remains that in respect of violent crime Backerganj is one of the blackest spots in India, although when all is said and done the fact of its being in Bengal is not so much a geographical as an administrative accident. Assuredly the Lieutenant-Governor, by dealing firmly with the incipient revolt now in progress, will run no risk of being called retrogressive. No Government can perform a greater service for its subjects than to save them from a form of tyranny which makes their lives, in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's own phrase, a "constant terror."

EXTRAORDINARY THEFT IN A NATIVE FIRM.

On Saturday last, Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, received a telegram from one P. I. C. Vavern Meera Moideen Rowther, at Tinnevelly, stating that a theft of Rs. 2,100 had taken place in his firm at Nagdavie Street, Bombay, and requesting him to make inquiries into the matter. On the receipt of the telegram, Mr. Gell deputed Superintendent Sweeney, in whose division the alleged theft took place, to investigate the matter. Mr. Sweeney at once proceeded to the spot, and on an inquiry ascertained that the complainant's agency for cutlery, &c., was situated on the first floor of a house at Nagdavie Street, and had been managed by a munim, named K. E. Peermahomed, asssisted by a mehta, named P. P. Peermohideen. It appears that, on the night of the 7th instant, the munim took out from an iron safe a tin cash-box, and on counting the contents discovered that two currency notes for Rs. 1,000, and a Madras note for Rs. 100, which he had received thay day from Messrs. Graham and Company, were missing. There were three keys to open the door of the safe, and one for the inner drawer. These four keys had always been in the possession of the munim since his joining the firm about six months ago, and he had made it a rule never to allow anyone to open the safe since his master's son left Bombay three months ago. During the time when his master's son was in Bombay, the safe used to be opened by him, the munim, and the mehta, and occasionally small sums of money were missed from the safe. The munim stated that he never saw the four duplicate keys of the safe, but he believed they were in the possession of his master's son, when he was in Bombay. From a letter, dated 25th May last, received from the son, stating that he forgetfully left behind him a purse, containing some keys, and a set of silver buttons, it was supposed that these keys were duplicates, and it was possible that they were found by one of the nine persons belonging to this and another firm, carrying on business in the same room, and used on this occasion during the absence of the moonim at the mosque. The police have also ascertained that there has been some friction between the moonim and the mehta on account of the latter having informed his master against the former with regard to the way in which the business of the firm had been transacted. No one connected with the firm has yet been arrested by the police, who are prosecuting inquiries with the the assistance of the detectives.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	73	41	71	96	77	66	69	92
Monday, August 10	3	90	2	11	3	38	1	91
Total	77	31	74	7	81	4	71	83
Total fall to Aug. 10, 1895	54	94	46	79	47	19	47	86
Total fall to Aug. 10, 1894	62	42	49	98	50	79	44	18

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	ct.
Previously registered	196	10
Week's total	26	8
Total	222	18

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OF AUGUST, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·609	C	4	83·2	77·4	91	..	20·60	+4·11
Agra	29·623	SW	4	86·0	78·7	79	...	8·66	−8·13
Cawnpore	29·622	E N E	3	86·3	78·1	85	0·03	8·69	...
Allahabad	29·589	N	3	87·6	79·3	84	0·01	15·11	−6·09
Jhansi	29·635	C	1	87·1	76·7	87	...	25·45	+3·18
Jacobabad	29·449	S S E	7	104·4	84·0	70	...	1·85	−0·32
Karachi	29·562	WSW	17	89·3	79·0	94	0·04	9·65	+4·98
Jeypore	29·644	WSW	3	89·1	76·4	86	...	8·40	−6·66
Ajmere	29·647	SW	7	83·9	76·1	86	...	22·36	+10·09
Deesa	29·646	WSW	14	84·2	75·5	93	0·22	19·90	+3·70
Ahmedabad	29·666	S S E	2	85·2	76·1	94	0·14	21·91	...
Bhuj	29·616	WSW	20	85·9	76·9	91	...	16·60	+6·73
Rajkot	29·672	WSW	13	83·9	73·7	93	0·03	30·87	+10·01
Veraval	29·685	W	16	82·5	78·3	97	...	15·48	...
Neemuch	29·678	WSW	12	84·3	73·1	84	...	23·19	+5·91
Indore	29·702	NE	5	83·2	72·1	92	0·82	21·35	+2·93
Saugor	29·648	W	4	83·2	73·6	93	0·60	27·73	−0·27
Jubulpore	29·622	NW	3	78·9	73·6	97	1·96	48·01	+11·66
Hoshangabad	29·660	SW	4	85·3	74·6	95	0·85	30·96	−1·56
Khandwa	29·699	W	9	81·2	74·6	91	0·17	27·75	+10·81
Raipur	29·614	Calm	7	85·3	75·1	88	2·84	44·83	+14·79
Nagpur	29·626	WSW	11	82·2	73·1	91	0·18	36·32	+9·37
Amraoti	29·682	W	9	81·6	71·8	97	0·40	24·41	+4·58
Akola	29·695	WNW	11	82·0	73·7	93	0·08	23·29	+4·01
Surat	29·690	SW	L	85·5	79·1	89	0·10	37·91	+7·07
Malegaon	29·729	WSW	8	81·4	73·1	93	..	22·05	+11·66
Bombay	29·751	WSW	13	82·0	75·2	89	2·45	72·80	+22·21
Poona	29·786	W	20	78·6	70·4	93	0·14	21·70	+8·82
Ahmednagar	29·766	WSW	9	78·8	70·4	95	0·14	11·08	...
Aurangabad	29·741	Calm.	4	76·9	70·2	92	0·28	23·01	..
Sholapur	29·777	W	9	80·2	71·0	84	..	8·27	−2·72
Ratnagiri	29·808	SW	6	80·9	73·4	93	2·44	48·65	−27·09
Belgaum	29·808	WSW	20	73·2	65·3	95	0·46	47·42	+20·42
Goa	29·829	W	10	79·1	72·4	95	4·37	53·45	−10·94
Karwar	29·845	N	10	79·1	72·5	93	4·71	74·31	−13·94
Mangalore	29·872	C	2	81·8	72·9	95	2·80	92·11	+8·76
Calicut	29·870	SW	4	77·8	73·0	94	2·24	78·20	+13·91
Cochin	29·883	C	L	81·7	73·2	94	0·89	69·04	−4·23
Bangalore	29·841	WNW	12	80·2	66·3	88	0·03	5·30	+0·38
Secunderabad	29·731	W	15	79·6	68·4	88	1·60	14·27	−1·23
Masulipatam	29·690	W	13	79·0	74·1	80	0·65	14·30	−2·49
Bellary	29·790	W	11	89·2	74·2	63	...	1·83	−2·27
Cuddapah	29·771	W	G	92·5	74·8	82	0·11	7·86	−1·62
Madras	29·761	WSW	3	89·5	76·0	75	0·04	5·85	+4·59
Coimbatore	29·853	SW	3	79·9	69·8	93	0·05	7·65	
Trichinopoly	29·810	W	9	96·1	77·3	69	...	0·79	−3·36
Negapatam	29·811	SW	8	91·0	77·4	72	...	2·06	−3·18
Colombo	29·874	SW	8	84·5	75·8	83	0·28	12·56	−1·50
Aden	29·678	SW	14	91·3	73·9	77	...	0·01	−0·16

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=2·73 (76·58); G T H=2·11 (74·07); St G H=1·84 (77·74); C P=2·45 (72·80).

Summary.

Pressure has increased briskly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and at Saugor and Raipur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are rather steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Cawnpore, Jacobabad, Ahmedabad and Indore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Veraval, 18 at Bombay and 16 at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in very large defect of the normal at Delhi and Sholapur, and the minimum 2° in excess at Jacobabad, Jeypore and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (4·71"), Goa (4·37"), Raipur (2·84"), Mangalore (2·80"), Bombay (2·45"), Ratnagiri (2·44"), and Calicut (2·24"), nearly two inches at Jubulpore, over an inch at Secunderabad (1·60") and light to moderate showers at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Indore Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Cochin, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Colombo. Ordinary monsoon weather conditions prevail over nearly the whole country, and conditions are favourable for rain. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Bombay and Karwar is one and a quarter times steeper than usual, and moderately heavy rain is probable.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th August, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·741
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·919
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... degrees	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind*	W.WSW, W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	302
Fall of Rain	1·91
Total fall during month	7·11
" " year	71·83
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th Aug.	1·23

*From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Matiana, 3,413 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (30th July), with a cargo of timber and rice.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, will sail to-day for Karachee, with a general cargo and Mr Vassandas and friend as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The B S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, which arrived in Harbour on Sunday evening from Karachee (7th August), brought a general cargo and 241 deck passengers.

The s s Langbank, 2,966 tons, Captain W J Rout, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Liverpool (17th July) via Newport, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Matiana (s)	Allen	Rangoon, July 30.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Locksley Hall (s)	Colin	Liverpool.

The steamer Kola, Captain Whitehead, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ganges, for Aden.
,, Mikado, for Hull, &c.
,, Imaum, for Antwerp and Havre.
,, Arthur Head, for China.
,, Matiana, for Calcutta, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
27	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.
	Purulia s	Hill	Bombay.
	Branksome Hall s	Hood	Liverpool via Bombay.
	Alphee s	Etienne	Persian Gulf.
28	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay.
30	Edendale s	Bedlington	London.
31	Raventhalor s	Gramberg	Hamburg & Antwerp via Bombay.
	Dumra s	Russell	Bombay.
	Mikado s	Pickering	Hull via Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
27	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Bombay.
	Purulia s	Hill	Persian Gulf.
	Alphee s	Etienne	Bombay.
29	Dwarka s	Tice	Do.
31	Dumra s	Russell	Do.
Aug.			
2	Branksome Hall s	Hood	Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Incharran, Macdonald, W. Cooper & Co., (not known.)
,, City of London, Campbell, E. Ryrie & Co., Do.
,, Stratharly, Coulthurst, Pestonji Bhicaji, Do.
,, Edendale, Bedlington, M. M. & Co., for Bombay.
,, Raventhalor, Gramberg, D. G. & Co., for Hamburg.
,, Mikado, Pickering, Finlay Muir & Co., for Hull.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Departures. Date.	To
	June				
28	Nor-El-Bahr.	Cooke	Hodeida		
	July				
1	Minto R I M.	Baugh	Secotra		
	Pigeon H M's	Cartwright	Secotra	28	D'Jubutti
2	Q Cristina	Breaks	Cardiff	29	Calcutta
24	Ganges	Creery	Bombay	3	Bombay.
25	Meyun	Morris	Somali coast	28	Somali coast
26	Bundesrath	Dolfeer	Hamburg	2	Zanzibar
27	Canara	Matcalf	Bombay	29	Zanzibar
	Oriental	Moule	London	27	Bombay
	Amaranth	Petrie	Ilo Ilo	28	Gibraltar F O
	Thibet	Garrett	Jeddah	27	Bombay
	Goa	Plommer	Zanzibar	28	Bombay
	D of Westminster	Prentice	Brisbane		London
	Archimedi	Vernango	Genoa		Bombay
28	Golconda	Burkitt	London		Calcutta
	Oceanien	Schmidt	China		Marseilles
	Iraouaddy	Belivaqua	Zanzibar		Marseilles
	Tuna	Ogindinssen	Somali coast	29	Somali coast
	Santiago	Baste	Manilla		Liverpool
29	S Burkhud	Grant	Hodeida	30	Hodeida
	Isla de Panay	Alemane	Liverpool	29	Manilla
	Clan Macarthur	Macmahon	Calcutta		London
	A Provana It M of W.	Colltilletti	Mussowa		D'Jubutti
30	Caledonia	Andrews	Bombay	30	London
	Clan Murray	Spriggins	Vizagapatum		London
31	Naderi	McAlister	Jeddah	31	Bombay
	Haxby	Brown	Socrabaya		New York
	Harrow	Smith	Singapore		Port Said F O
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	1	Hodeida
	Manora	Henderson	Calcutta		London
	August				
1	Pigeon H M's	Cartwright	D'Jubutti		
2	Mount Tabor	Chivers	Jeddah		
	Giava	Pirandello	Bombay	2	Genoa
	V de Paris	Paron	Zanzibar		Marseilles

Aden, August 2.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 10.

For Liverpool.

Armenia s—100 bales wool, Dyall Khimjee; 81 bales wool Cooverjee Vusonjee; 140 cwt Coir yarn, P Govindjee: 50 bales wool, Ally Mahomed Latiff.

For Hull.

Mikado s—2,001 cwt rapeseed, and 1,911 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,990 cwt myrabollams, Arjoo Khimjee; 2,025 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bucher.

For Hamburg.

Raventhaler s—15 cases bristles, Steiner Hagerley and Co; 150 cwt zedoarinroots, Holland Bombay Trading Co Ld.

For Dunkirk.

Mikado s—2,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 6,000 cwt poppyseed and 6,000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwt poppyseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Antwerp.

Imaum s—2,001 cwt rapeseed, Isaac Wright and Co; 4,374 cwt castorseed and 2,607 cwt rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 2,001 cwt poppyseed, Sanday and Co.

For Havre.

Imaum s—8,001 cwt rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

For New York.

Mikado s—4 bales carpets, Finlay Muir and Co; 2 cases brass ware and 1 case haberdashery, &c, Framjee Pestonjee Bhumgara; 10 cases brassware and 3 cases piece goods, &c, S J Tellery and Co.

For Marseilles.

Armenia s—150 cwt coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 50 cwt gum, Rustomjee C Patell.

For Genoa.

Jupiter s—78 cwt myrabollams, John Fachiri.

For Hongkong.

Arthur Head s—1,500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Mazagon s—600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 400 bales twist, P Sorabjee; 1,500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Rohilla s—50 bales piece goods, M Mooljee; 223 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 94 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 1½ cwt fishmaws, and 7 cwt peacock feathers, N Cassombhoy and Co.

For Shanghai.

Arther Head s—1 000 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Mazagon s—400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist, D Lalljee; 340 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 100 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co.
Rohilla s—156 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 9 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

For Kobe.

Mazagon s—114 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 28th July to 3rd August.)

EXPORTS.

Pemba s (Bombay)—110 bales cotton, 1,110 cwt wheat, 422 lbs tea for transhipment to London.
Dumra s (Bombay)—157 cwt cotton unpressed, 9,182 cwt wheat, and 940 corges skins.
Hochheimer s (Hamburg)—2,230 bales cotton, 50 corges skins, 210 corges hides for transhipment to Bremen, 15 corges hide and 9,420 cwt bones.
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—14 bales cotton, for transhipment to Kolee, 175 cwt cotton unpressed, 66 cwts wool unpressed, 8,700 cwt wheat, 124 cwt jowari for transhipment to Aden.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—1,234 pieces white goods (foreign), 704 pieces prints (foreign).
Tokio s (Hull via Bombay)—200 pieces pices white goods (foreign).
Incharran s (New York)—333,314 gallons kerosine oil.
Alecto s (Hull via Bombay)—100 pieces white goods (foreign), 10 cwt iron bar, &c.
City of London s (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,540 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 10,690 pieces white goods (foreign), 28 960 pieces prints (foreign), 5,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 28,960 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,990 cwt iron bar, &c.
Dumra s (Bombay)—10 pieces grey goods (foreign), 882 pieces grey goods (Indian), 347 pieces white goods (foreign), 130 prints (foreign).
Hochheimer s (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—150 pieces prints (foreign), 191 cwt iron bar, &c, and 5,680 cwt steel.
Kola s (Bombay)—5,606 pieces grey goods (foreign), 22,888 pieces grey goods (Indian), 9,425 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,581 pieces prints (foreign), 403 pieces prints (Indian), 3,100 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 7,600 lbs grey yarns (Indian), (Indian), 1,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 2,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 46 cwt copper, and 8 cwt yellow metal.
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—9 pieces grey goods (Indian), 900 pieces white goods (foreign), 216 pieces prints (Indian), 1,610 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,100lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian).
Branksome Hall s (Liverpool via Bombay), 41,065 pieces grey goods (foreign), 34,112 pieces white goods (foreign), 20,196 pieces prints (foreign), 3,500 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 1,813 T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Dwarka s (Bombay)—1,860 pieces grey goods (foreign), 4,290 pieces grey goods (Indian), 40 pieces white goods (foreign).

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

DINNER, BREAKFAST, DESSERT and TEA SETS, also GLASSWARE. A very nice assortment just received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BONA FIDE SALE of the late Mr. W. H. DAVIES' Furniture, Piano, etc., by order of the Administrator-General, at Meadows Street, Fort, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

LAWN MOWERS, the Patent "Excelcior," the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inch.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

A WELL-KNOWN Old Established English House dealing in all kinds of CHEMICALS, DRYSALTERIES and KINDRED ARTICLES, is wishful to make a close arrangement with a good Bombay firm. Address "S.W.," care of this Office.

FRESH ENGLISH BISCUITS.—From Mackenzie in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins. 5 per cent. REDUCED on our Catalogue Prices. Ask for Price Lists.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced English Assistants. Estimates for Repairs of all kinds of musical instruments on application.—S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

MANGO GRAFTS and other High Class Orchard Trees FOR SALE. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR MERWAN IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

A. F. THOMAS and Co., Surgical Instrument Makers, also undertake repairs of Bicycles Press Knives, Razors, &c. Charges Moderate. 301, Lohar street, (Kalbadevi), Bombay.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

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WANTED, Horizontal High pressure STEAM ENGINE, 25 to 30 N. H. P. Apply, stating price and particulars to MANAGER, Hinganghat Mill Company, Hinganghat, C. P.

WANTED, for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, an experienced EUROPEAN MESSMAN to act as Steward. Salary Rs. 75 per month, rising to Rs. 100, with free Board and Lodging. Apply with copies of Testimonials to the SECRETARY.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PALOMA! PALOMA! PALOMA! the ELITE of Indian CIGARS manufactured by D. MACROPOLO the TOBACCONIST, No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Band Masters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first class Portuguese Servants. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE, of the Choicest Description worthy of princely gardens. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time, viz., 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CONTRACTS with guaranteed efficiency undertaken by ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD, Engineer, 21, Esplanade Road, and 1, Bell Lane, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHOLERA!!! During the recent epidemic of Cholera at Worli, Koliwad, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA (Manufacturer of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills) rendered Valuable Assistance to the Villagers by giving them free and with Marvellous success BATLIWALLA and Co.'s "CHOLERAL" the Specific for Cholera. Not a single man died who used the Choleral according to his directions, which we hereby certify.—(Sd.) Hira Mahadhoo, Narayan Raghoba Purkur, Donga Kana Bhagat, Ramji Nagooji, Patells or Headmen of Worli, Koliwad. Batliwalla and Co.'s "Choleral," may be had of all Chemists and Druggists. If there is any difficulty in obtaining it write or wire to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5 Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

3 SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS 3

LUMIERE'S CINEMATOGRAPHE.

OF ANIMATED PHOTOGRAPHS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11TH,
THURSDAY, AUGUST 13TH,
FRIDAY, AUGUST, 14TH,

Punctually at 9 o'clock Each Evening.

INTERSPERSED WITH SELECTIONS OF SUITABLE MUSIC.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. F. SEYMOUR DOVE,

20 of the CHOICEST SUBJECTS from the large Repertoire of Pictures on each occasion,

For these Exhibitions only the Price of Admission will be Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 annas.

ENTIRE CHANGE THIS WEEK.

TWELVE PICTURES EACH EXHIBITION.

TUESDAY	11 August	at 6-30 and 9 Special.
WEDNESDAY	12 "	at 6-30 P.M. ONLY.
THURSDAY	13 "	at 6-30 and 9 Special.
FRIDAY	14 "	at 6-30 and 9 Special.
SATURDAY	15 "	at 6-30 P.M. ONLY.

Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle	Rs. 2-0
Second Seats	" 1-0
Back Seats	" 0-8
Gallery	" 0-4

NOTICE.—Reserved Boxes for PURDAH LADIES and their Families.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

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ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.

For particulars apply

MANAGER.

TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,

VICTORIA ROAD,

BYCULLA.

2 minutes from Railway Station and Tramway.

First Class Cuisine. Charges Moderate.

TESTIMONIAL.

WE have been very much pleased with this Hotel. It is cool, clean, and comfortable, and the food is good, and well cooked. The Proprietor is very obliging, and does all he can to please.

(Signed) C. CRESS,
District and Sessions Judge, Mysore.

Proprietor,
I. L. D'AGUIAR.

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SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.

Rs. 2 per Bottle.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

American Dentist,

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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
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BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 10.

WE are unable, in the absence of the figures from New York, to give our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton; and no further telegrams calling for notice in this column have come to hand through Reuter since those chronicled in our Report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	31,21,291
" " Branches	Inc.	"	75,057
Other "	Dec.	"	11,20,044
Government Securities	Inc.	"	58,87,955
Other authorised	Inc.	"	1,594
Loans	Dec.	"	66,21,484
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	6,59,606
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	15,490
Cash	Dec.	"	17,10,633

The principal feature in the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day, is the large decrease in Loans, amounting to 66¼ lakhs, during the week under notice, therein disclosed, which, together with a falling off of 6½ lakhs in Bills Discounted, counterbalanced to the extent of 11¼ lakhs by withdrawals from Private Deposits, gives a net diminution in trade requirements of some 61½ lakhs. On the other hand, however, there were withdrawals from Public Deposits at the Bank's head office amounting to 31¼ lakhs reduced to 30½ lakhs by a small increase at the branches, and the large additions of over 58¾ lakhs to Government Securities, the net result being a decrease in the Cash Balance of about 17 lakhs, at 240¾ laks. Money during the week covered be the Return remained easy, the rate, in the open market having been 2 per cent.

COTTON has advanced in value here to-day Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in a steady market; but only a small business has again been reported in both directions. Exporters having taken 500 bales, say 200 each of Bramptra at Rs. 185; and Oomrawattee, at Rs. 187; and 100 Ujein, at Rs. 187; and the Mills the same quantity made up of 300 Akola, at Rs. 188; and 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 178; and Pachora, at Rs. 173 per candy.

Except at Delhi, in the Bengal circle, where over 2½ inches of rain had been registered since the date of the last report, according to the telegrams received this morning from the districts, the fall had been light all over the Cotton area, not reaching an inch in any district. In the Bengal circle the plants were flourishing in most of the districts, though at Agra they required more rain. From the Oomrawattee circle, also the reports are generally favourable: but fine weather was needed at Khangaum and Julgaum. At Broach, no more rain had fallen, and the weather had become seasonable, bright and fair, and the Cotton plants were flourishing. In the Dhollera circle, the drought continued at Dhollera itself; But at Bhownuggur the crop needed fine weather.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone to-day, with only a small business reported for shippers' account, prices being still unchanged.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been a steady market and a moderate enquiry from exporters; and the price of *Linseed* has advanced half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-7-0 to Rs. 6-9-0 per cwt., other quotations being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,473 bales.
Wheat	4,052 cwts.
Castorseed	1,075 "
Rice	5,718 "

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone, without much doing. Some business has been done for Antwerp, at 6s. 6d. per ton. The Arthur Head (s) being unable to obtain any remunerative employment homewards is fixed away for an intermediate engagement from here to Hongkong and Shanghai, at 5s. 6d. per ton. The Gorsedd (s) has left this port for Colombo in ballast.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning at Saturday evening's rates, say 1s. 2 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There has been very little business of a genuine nature passing to-day, though some transactions have been reported on behalf of the Bazaar. Merchants' Bills continue scarce; and there is only a demand for Bank Paper at an enhanced rate to that quoted. The market closed quiet but steady, without change, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2¼d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 5-16d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone again to-day, and 109 9-16 has been the quotation for 3½ per Cents for Cash, and 109 3-8 for the September settlement; but at the close 1-16th higher was named in both positions. Three per Cents are nominal.

SHARES.—Have been a quiet market on the whole to-day, but again in the shares of some 8 Mills there has been a decline in rates as per our revised quotations; while on the other hand, only one has advanced in value. In Press shares New Indian, have declined Rs. 33-4; In Miscellaneous Bombay-Burmah, have advanced Rs. 10 in the second issue; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5½ higher at Rs. 1,427½ per share.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th July 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	100	10	610
Or per mile of Railway	29	5	1	35
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	1,500	500	20	2,020
Total for 4 weeks	2,000	600	30	2,630
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	407	242	2	651
Per mile of Ry do.	24	14	...	38
Total to corresponding date do.	1,475	648	7	2,130

Decrease for the week	Rs.	41
Increase to date	"	500

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th July 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	1,32,000	4,000	2,46,000
Or per mile of Railway	63	79	2	147
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	2,96,000	3,81,000	10,000	6,87,000
Total for 4 weeks	4,06,000	5,13,000	14,000	9,33,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,23,595	1,73,364	3,855	3,05,814
Per mile of Ry do.	77	104	2	183
Total to corresponding date do.	4,71,254	9,21,374	25,258	14,17,886

Decrease for the week	Rs.	59,814
Ditto. to date		4,84,886

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 1st August 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	32,104	30,067	2,037	...	..	5,041
Goods	39,274	29,512	9,762	...	21,103	...
Other earnings	1,745	2,617	...	872	...	6,879
Total for week	73,123	62,196	10,927	...	...	...
Aggregate	3,41,858	3,32,675	...	...	9,183	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BOLLAM—GRAVES—July 30, at Palm Grove, Birkenhead, by the Rev. D. A. Rees, assisted by the Rev. W. C. Kewish, Edwin Bollam, son of William Bollam, of East Morden, Dorsetshire, to Millie, daughter of the late David Graves, of Aston, Birmingham.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACLEOD—August 6, at Free School Parsonage, Calcutta, the wife of A W Macleod, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CRESSWELL—NORTH—August 5, at St John's, Bangalore, by the Rev James Snarp, M A, Charles Henry Cresswell, to Mabel Alexander Sophia, eldest surviving daughter of Mr and Mrs J G North, of Mysore.

EUCKER—MARSHALL—August 3, at the Cathedral, Lahore by the Rev H J Spence Gray, Albert Robert, only son of Mr Louis Eucker, of Sitapur, Oudh, to Daisy Sylvia, youngest daughter of Mr W H Marshall, of Lahore.

DEATHS.

BATEMAN—July 31, at Rawalpindi, from concussion of the brain, result of a trap accident, Mr George Bateman, Staff Armourer, Ordnance Department, aged 32.

MACDOUGALL—July 23, at Bhadarwa, suddenly, Duncan MacDougall, Timber Contractor, Lahore.

MAXWELL—August 1, at Gurhi Factory, Etah District Flora Marie, the beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs J W Maxwell, aged 8 years, 11 months and 27 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1896.

QUACKERY in Engineering and in Scientific Education is a subject that is attracting the attention of technical newspapers which follow the progress of trade and the efforts of nations to equip their factories with the best tools and the best men that are to be had. Quackery originally found its development in individuals who had not the intellectual capacity necessary to enter a learned profession, or, having the wit, had not the means to take a recognised place among their peers. It now finds a sphere in the system of forced instruction whose value is estimated by marks, and which enables a crammer to put the most unsuitable men through examinations which open the path to many of the most responsible positions. It is nowhere better known than in India, that the capacity to pass examinations with success is frequently accompanied by an inherent want of administrative capacity and an utter inability to make independent use of the knowledge acquired by study, but we would be by no means warranted in concluding that the nation is without qualities of a practical kind. The aptitude of the Indian for commerce is notorious: his power of concentration, and his frugality of life, give him immense advantage in the race for accumulating money. If scientific, technical, and classical education have been a comparative failure among Indians, it is more probably due to defects in the system than to the want of intelligence of the pupils. The European models upon which our educational establishments have been organised have much to answer for, and as reorganization is found necessary at home in England in order to keep pace with the systems of instruction that are in force on the Continent, it is no wonder if there should be surprise and disappointment at the results of our Indian Schools and Colleges. Mr. Edward Kidwell when discussing the subject in the *Engineering Magazine* says that the trustees of a technical school are usually selected, not because they are experts in education, or have more than a passing interest in it, but on account of their high position, or because they have a solid bank account. Since the position is one that adds to their prominence, men eager to shine before the public frequently accept it without any intention of burdening themselves with the cares certain to come if the duties of their office are efficiently discharged. These men are not able to formulate accurately the qualifications necessary in a professor, and hence their selections are often unwise. This may be reasonably expected. In the equipment of a college laboratory or workshop the man or men without experience are certain to make great blunders. There may be too much or too little of apparatus or instruments, and the choice may be right or wrong, so the probabilities are heavily against a judicious choice. As a rule, the tendency is to get as much machinery as the funds will allow, regardless of the object of instruction.

We have had technical schools long enough in India to learn that they cannot by any chance turn out a finished tradesman, or a foreman, or manager fit to be entrusted with any responsible work. This has been a great disappointment, but it is neither more nor less than what happens in Europe. The boy, on leaving the college, has still his business to learn, and the use of the college education should be to make him understand more clearly and grasp more quickly all the details of the duties. It is in having *learnt how to learn*—to seize a new fact or subject by the right end, and to handle it effectively by means of the methods he has studied, that the college-bred boy should beat another of equal intelligence who has not his educational advantages. Recent experience and the history of students who have gone into the world should furnish a clear outline of the sort of work that fell to the lot of these young men, and particularly of the amount of responsibility that was accorded them. So far as one can learn very few of the sciences which they had to cram for examination have been put under contribution in their avocations, and their first experience is that of ignorance regarding many essential things they might have known had they happened to be in the "course." Among these the lifting of weights by manual labour or by a winch, the arrangement of slings, and the usual tests of lifting gear are of the greatest value. Similarly, the building of simple scaffolds and the testing of them are practical illustrations of science that cannot be taught in the class room. The career of an Indian technical student is quite different from that of an English one, and a great many of them would to-day have made much more progress had they been limited to one-half of the subjects of study. Technical training must be recognised as subordinate to the active business of bread-winning, and the more closely it is proportioned to a youth's prospective course the more successful will it be. The time is yet far distant when each student can receive what is called a liberal education. In the meantime we must ascertain what part of the great total of scientific and technical knowledge is needed by the Indian student, and teach him *that*. The list of Indian industries and of Indian manufacturies is all tabulated, with the number of hands employed in each. It is thus possible to ascertain approximately what field exists at present for the technical student, and what sort and amount of instruction he requires. When we consider how few professional men follow up the science of their profession, once they are launched in money earning, it would be absurd to suppose that the technical student is keener on scientific distractions than the professional man. If he desires it every science is open to him, and his life may be one long course of study, but, as a rule, he straightway forgets all but that part of his schooling that he needs in his daily work. Generally speaking only a very small part of his college studies is drawn on in after life, and the importance of that part as compared with the rest becomes evident. A certain amount of the discredit under which technical schools suffer at present will always remain, and will probably tend to increase, so long as youths are accepted who have absolutely no natural taste for the subjects taught. This habit, although it may increase the receipts from fees, must in the end be disastrous for the reputation of any school, and can only contribute to confirm the impression that is only too prevalent at present, to the effect that if a boy is too stupid for anything else he may go to a technical college.

Our Indian industries are as yet comparatively few, but they have all to compete with those of Europe in the markets common to both. Certain parts of the knowledge of these industries are best acquired in the factory, and other parts can be best imparted in the class-room; and as it is known that no college workshop course will fit a youth to be a foreman of craftsmen, and that he must practise the trade himself in the workshop if he would know it, only a very limited time should be spent in college workshops. That time should be passed in confirming the knowledge gained in the college, and not in a pretence of an apprenticeship. Regarding the other education which has been so much pursued in India Mr. Kidwell says: "Boys, whose parents have to slave for years to educate them, and are wholly incompetent to decide what their sons should be taught, are unhesitatingly admitted into classical and literary courses and toil for years on the ancient languages, general literature, and philosophy and are fully prepared for the holiday of life. New thoughts, longings and ideals are bred into them; yet their training is like the cup of Tantalus,—it gives them no means of satisfying the desires it has created. When they graduate they are unable to earn their living, and they are forced to accept situations the very environment of which makes their knowledge a source of misery to them." It has frequently been said that the knowledge of English required among technical students is not sufficiently good to enable them to pursue their studies with comfort and certainty. This is, no doubt, true in many cases. On the other hand, the young men say that if the standard of English is raised they will find it much more advantageous to become pleaders, as the Oriental taste for litigation makes life more easy and progress more rapid than if they followed engineering or manufacture. This is perfectly true, and may result eventually in such an overstocking of the business that new legislation may be necessary to protect the public against pleaders. All observers of the industries practised in India are conscious of waste in every direction which would not be tolerated and would not be possible in Europe; waste of time, of material, of muscular force, of fuel, of oil, of everything in fact that can be wasted, and which will all convert into waste of money. The waste in many of our cotton mills would ruin them in six months if they were in Lancashire. If the benefits of technical education are to be summed in a sentence it is that of "Industrial Economy." It is the ultimate test of all the lectures and all the demonstrations, and until the influence of technical and scientific education has extended and made itself widely felt in our workshops and factories, its mission has not been accomplished.

AUSTRALIA is almost the last place in the world in which a politico-religious riot might be expected; yet news of one of an alarming description was received yesterday by the Australian mail. The chief item in the Melbourne papers is the story of an Orange riot, which resulted in three hours' stout fighting, and "heads broken at the church door." The trouble arose out of the declared intention of the Brunswick Orange Lodge to hold a service in the Wesleyan Church in commemoration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, it having been arranged that the members of the lodge should march thither in regalia. Though the battle of the Boyne was fought on July 1, 1690, the Orangemen of Brunswick determined to celebrate it on July 19, and asked the local Protestant Alliance Friendly Society to join. What the Wesleyans have to do with Orangemen or their aspirations native-born Australians alone can tell. Natives of the country and not immigrants took part in the demonstration. Political or religious processions which are likely to kindle angry feelings in the community are forbidden by the Unlawful Assemblies Act, and when it was known that the Orangemen of Brunswick intended to walk in procession the police authorities warned the leading Orangemen. Meantime, however, a great meeting of Irishmen had been called, and determined to disperse the procession. To carry out this resolution several thousand Irishmen met near the spot where the Orangemen were to assemble. The idea of a general procession was abandoned, but two hundred of the most enthusiastic Orangemen donned their regalia inside the church enclosure, and thus adorned entered the building. The Irishmen surrounded the church, and though they were requested by the minister that the regalia should be discarded before leaving, his congregation declined to do this, or to leave the building by the back door. The consequence was a free fight, in which twenty-five thousand persons were engaged. Mr. Tait, the Wesleyan preacher, and Father Luby, the local priest, endeavoured to calm their respective flocks. But not a word would they listen to. One incident of the fight is graphically told by the *Argus*. A buggy, containing an old man and an old woman, was wedged in the centre of the throng, and the old lady, who was rapturously watching the progress of a distant scuffle, drew a large orange-coloured handkerchief from the front of her dress, and waved it contemptuously in the faces of the foe. Three men jumped on the buggy like wolves, and in a second the old lady's bonnet and handkerchief, not to mention a few wisps of her grey hair, were down on the ground, and a lively battle was waged around them. The captor of the handkerchief was knocked down by an Orangeman, who was felled with a blow from a stick by a burly person who had nailed his colours to the mast, so to speak, by stitching his piece of green ribbon into his coat. In less than a minute the fight was raging fifty yards away, and the ancient maxim, "Wherever you see a head hit it," came into operation with the automatic simplicity of a natural law. Much blood was spilt that day, though fortunately no lives seem to have been lost. For about three hours the extraordinary spectacle was witnessed of Protestants and Catholics—the majority of whom, be it remembered, were natives of Australia—fighting with the ferocity of wild beasts for a politico-religious feud which has no *raison d'etre* outside of Ireland. It is just fifty years, we are told by the local press, since the last Orange riot took place in Melbourne, but even that was eclipsed by that at Brunswick the other day, and they expressed themselves amazed—as their cousins at home will doubtless be—to find the seed of the old *odium theologicum* flourishing after more than two centuries in a country of specially secularised institutions.

THE published weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay shows that the Directors have raised the Bank's Reserve Fund to sixty lakhs of rupees. This substantial increment has been effected by the adjustment in the valuation of the Government Securities specially held on account of the Fund. The Bank's successful tenders for the new three per cent. Government loan contributed opportunely to the result. The Directors have acted very wisely in adding the accumulated increment of rupees six lakhs to the reserve; thus substantially increasing the Bank's resources and future earning powers, while enhancing its status and credit in the eyes of both Government and the public. Relatively to its capital the Bank of Bombay holds the premier position among the Presidency Banks, and has now attained a position of strength and influence second to no bank in India. Mr. J. M. Sleigh and the Directors are to be congratulated on the business capacity and combined vigour and prudence which have placed the Bank in this enviable position.

JUST as all hope of the safety of the steamer Moshtari and the hundred souls on board had been relinquished, we are glad to be able to state that authentic information concerning her has at last been received. As will be found in our news columns, Syed Abdulla, the Muscat agent of the Bombay Persian Steam Navigation Company, has informed the owners here that the Moshtari arrived at Muscat on the 31st ultimo, and left for Aden on the 2nd instant, after recoaling. The telegram came from Karachi, its text having been transmitted thither by letter. A call at Muscat was not included in the vessel's programme, and the only inference is that she must have been driven out of her course by the rough weather prevailing. We shall doubtless have intimation of her safe arrival at Aden during the course of this week.

THE s. s. Malta, 6,064 tons, and the s. s. Simla, 5,884 tons, belonging to the P. and O. Company, have been taken up as transports to convey troops to Natal, and will leave England on the 25th August.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of July 1894, were Rs. 23,58,19,000; July 1895, Rs. 19,14,02,000; and July 1896, Rs. 15,62,37,000.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji delivered judgment at the High Court, yesterday, in the heavy suit filed by Messrs. Bulkley and Co., the well-known contractors, against the Municipal Corporation, in connection with the Colaba and Umerkhady sewerage works. The plaintiffs brought the suit to have it declared that the withdrawal from them of the Colaba and Umerkhady drainage works was in violation of the contract between the parties; that the Corporation be ordered to pay to them the sums of Rs. 76,382-8-4 and Rs. 51,344-3-3, or such other sums as should be found due to them on an account being taken; and that they be further ordered to pay to plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 38,829 in respect of the Colaba contract, and a sum of Rs. 37,330 in respect of the Umerkhady contract, as damages suffered by the plaintiffs through loss of reputation, and incurred through the extra cost of the work done by the plaintiffs, owing to the non-payment of monies due to plaintiffs upon the Government promissory notes deposited by them as security with the defendants, &c. After reviewing the facts of the case at considerable length, his lordship held that the non-payment by the defendants of certain monies due on portions of the contracts was not meant or understood as a refusal, repudiation, or, abandonment of the contract; and he, therefore, came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs were not entitled to rescind the contract. It followed, his lordship said, that the plaintiffs could not maintain the suit either for damages or for recovering the money that might be due to them. They could not recover any damages, as they had themselves failed to perform their own part of the contract without any just cause; and they could not recover the money due to them, since the defendants were entitled to retain them, till the completion of the works, as security for what might ultimately be found to be due to them. His lordship found for the defendants on all the issues, and dismissed the suit with costs.

IT has often been suggested that the exhibitions of the Cinematographe might be made even more attractive than they are if they were interspersed with some other form of entertainment. This suggestion has not escaped the notice of the proprietor, who has decided to give three special exhibitions this week, to be interspersed with music, under the direction of Mr. F. Seymour Dove. The first of these will take place this (Tuesday) evening, at 9 o'clock, the second on Thursday, and the third on Friday, at the same hour. No less than twenty views will be shown on each occasion, so that altogether visitors will get full value for their money. The 6-30 p.m. exhibitions will be held each evening in the week as usual.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th July, 1896, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1895 of 53,617 maunds with an increase of Rs. 253 in the earnings.

THE number of persons employed on the relief works in the Sharakpur tahsil, Lahore district, is now 214. Rain has fallen during the week in all districts except Peshawar; the maximum fall in Lahore was 1·02 and Mooltan got ·13. The condition of standing crops is average in Lahore and Peshawar. In some districts crops are flourishing and their prospects good. The recent rain has benefited the crops, but it was not sufficient for the rice in Sialkot, and more rain is still wanted in most districts. Cattle are still dying of starvation in Rohtak.

THE week's season reports of the Central Provinces our summarised in the following general remarks:—Another week of heavy and continuous rain, the fall varying in different districts between six and twelve inches. Some damage has been caused by floods in Raipur and Sambalpur over limited areas on the banks of rivers or in lowlying places. A break would be welcome, as the weeding of joar, cotton and tur is retarded, and the rice-growing districts of Chhattisgarh have received enough for the present. The young crops are generally in good condition and prospects are favourable. Land being prepared for spring crops in Saugor. Prices rule high in most districts, but are steady.

WRITING of a new "cutchra" incinerator the *Indian Engineering* says:—"It is obvious that if the crusade of the sanitarian were constantly and systematically directed towards the destruction of the pathogenic microbes, in the long run far more solid results might be expected than from the attempted preservation of communities against their attacks, by the fashionable process of inoculation. Notwithstanding the importance of that principle this fact more especially applies to large communities, where from faulty sanitary conditions certain diseases have become endemic. Viewed in this light, we regard the efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry (Executive Engineer, Military Works, Umballa) and Mr. Campion (Executive Engineer, Provincial Works, Umballa) as likely to have a more direct and immediate influence upon sanitary advance in this country than the valuable and scientific labours of M. Haffkine.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE FORTHCOMING TOUR OF THE TSAR AND TSARINA.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The Tsar and Tsarina have settled to visit Vienna at the end of August, and will go from there to Breslau, where they will meet the Emperor William.

Their Imperial Majesties will afterwards visit Darmstadt, Balmoral, and Paris, where they will stay a week.

The Parisians are delighted at the idea of the visit.

THE MOMBOSSA RAILWAY.

The railway bridge connecting Mombassa with the mainland has been opened, and the laying of the line now progresses at the rate of half-a-mile a day.

THE LORDS AND THE LAND BILL.

A letter has appeared from the Duke of Abercorn and other Peers which indicates that they will not press the amendments to the Irish Land Bill.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The eclipse of the sun was obscured by clouds at the European and Japanese stations.

EMIGRATION FROM CRETE.

Thousands of Christians are emigrating from Crete to Greece.

MORE BUTCHERY IN CRETE.

It is reported at Athens that the Mussalmans have butchered twenty-five Christians near Candia, and burned a priest alive.

ANOTHER MATABELE DEFEAT.

BULUWAYO, AUG. 9.

Colonel Alderson reports that on the 8th instant his column carried Makoni's kraal at the point of the bayonet after fighting for an hour and a-half.

The enemy lost two hundred in killed and many wounded.

Captain Haynes, of the Engineers, and two privates were killed and four wounded on the British side.

This opens the road between Salisbury and Umtali.

SEIZURE OF A DUTCH STEAMER BY THE ITALIANS.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

An Italian cruiser has seized the Dutch steamer Doelwyk, off the coast of Erythrea, with a cargo of rifles and ammunition on board ostensibly bound to Kurrachee.

THE REVOLUTION IN CRETE.

Nine Greek officers and forty others have secretly sailed for Crete.

THE EXTERNAL FRONTIER TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 10.

The external frontier trade for the current financial year shows a net increase of several lakhs. The total of foreign trade, amounting to twenty-four million eight hundred and sixteen thousand, shows an actual falling off owing to enormous expenditure in the opening up of new outposts on the Derajat borders. There is an increase of nearly five lakhs of rupees in imports, and a decrease of seven lakhs in exports. There is also a most remarkable increase in the export of raw silk to Kabul and, it is believed, for Khorassan. The demand for Indian tea continues to be satisfactory.

THE CHINSURAH CANTONMENTS.

The permanent military buildings at Chinsurah have been made over to the civil authorities, the Government of India having decided to abandon the station as a military cantonment.

KABUL NEWS.

Umra Khan has reach Kabul. The Amir las given him a large plot of land for life for the maintenance of himself and family. His reported departure for Kandahar is denied.

Sir Salter Pyne leaves Kabul in November, proceeding, via Bombay, to England and returning to Kabul in the spring.

THE SUAKIN CHARGES.

MEETING AT DHULIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, AUG. 10.

A large meeting of citizens was held under the presidentship of Mr. D. L. Deshpande, B.A., LL.B., the popular chairman of the Municipality, chiefly to express deep regret at the Parliamentary resolution charging India with the expenses of the Suakin expedition. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here yestarday evening.

HONGKONG, AUG. 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marq Bacquehem, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay this morning (10th August) and is expected to arrive here on Wednesday (12th inst.) morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 9th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firmer.

Good Dholera 3 15-32

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent Consols 113

3 per cent. Rentes 102¼

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 120

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 65

Bar Silver 31¼

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 10th August, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	11	15 p.m.	35	39
Teheran	10	2	26 p.m.	..	22
Suez	10	3	0 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 10th August, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	27	–	4
,, Karachi	...	20	–	5
,, Madras	..	23	–	1

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 24.

THE OLD PROFESSIONALISM AND THE NEW.

WRITERS whose long connection with the pastime and sport of cycling entitle them to pose as authorities upon all topics connected therewith are agreed that what is termed the "new" professionalism as applied to cycle racing is now on its trial. We are told that if the men who have embraced this particular walk in life in order to obtain a livelihood ride straight there is a prosperous future in store for them. If, on the other hand, any attempts are made to deceive the public by "faked" races their downfall will be utter and complete. Those who remember the crooked ways of some of the old professors cannot be blamed for regarding the new school with a certain amount of suspicion. I do not suppose for a moment that English riders in the old days were any worse than Americans, but it is a very certain fact that some of the biggest swindles ever perpetrated in connection with cycling have been brought about between representatives of England and the United States. These offenders, however, belonged properly to what may be termed the middle age of professionalism, because if we want to go back to the old school we shall have to call up the names of Dave Stanton, F. Cooper, J. Keen, Waller, Higham, Edlin, Andrews, Phillips, Terront, etc. Those were the days of the old ordinary machine, when go-as-you-please contests and six days' cycle races were sufficient to arouse extraordinary enthusiasm. There may have been "squaring" in those days, but there was very little of it, I fancy, for cash did not come quite so readily to professionals as it does in these prosperous times. Later on came the newer school. "Dick" Howell, Arthur Robb, and his brother Alfred, Fred. Lees, Fred. Wood, Willie Wood, "Dick" and "Bob" English, and the ex amateurs Fred. Allard, E. Oxborrow, J. Lee, Engleheart, F. S. Buckingham, etc. These latter were really brilliant riders at their best, and many and many a race has been fought out to inches between rivals and favourites. It would be very difficult to say straight way which was the best of the bunch of those last mentioned. Neither should I care to decide upon the respective merits of the still older class of racers. In these days it seems queer to find 41 seconds starred as the fastest professional time for a quarter-mile, this being placed to the credit of Walter Phillips at Leicester, on July 31, 1880. In those days it was the fashion to start unassisted from a stool, and it was with such a start that Phillips accomplished his record. Not until June, 1882, was this performance equalled by an amateur rider, when the renowned H. L. Cortis did a similar feat on the old Surbiton track. Now-a-days men like Barden, Platt-Betts, Johnson, Chinn and scores of others would complete the distance in 41 secs. with the utmost ease. Still it is an open question if our present-speed cyclists are superior, everything being considered, to the giants of the old days, when the tall, thin wheel was regarded as the acme of perfection in cycle construction.

CHANGES IN FORTUNE.

Before I leave these cycling topics I should like to refer to a few of the Yankee notorieties, but it occurs to me to say something of the change which has come over the fortunes of several of the old cracks. The one man, perhaps, who has had a more chequered career than any of the rest is "Dick" Howell. When he first came out at Wolverhamton in the early eighties he was regarded as a phenomenon. A tall, well-developed youth at the outset of his career, he soon created a sensation by defeating all the best men opposed to him. Getting stronger and more robust as he grew older, he was always found holding his own, and for some years he had an almost uninterrupted run of successes. His visits to America aroused the utmost enthusiasm; for some little time he was the popular idol of those who followed cycle racing. By and by other giants sprang up, and first one and then another challenged his supremacy. Fred Wood was an especial thorn in his side, and then came Arthur Robb—a mere stripling compared to his rivals—who developed form so rapidly that the highest honours came within his reach. Howell found "starring" in America somewhat profitable until the public became enlightened upon various "arrangements" made by an astute manager named Morgan, and little by little Howell's reputation as a champion slipped away. But at his best I doubt if we have ever had a faster rider. Not only had he acquired a perfect ankle action, but his judgment in racing—and more especially in matches—was seldom, if ever, at fault. Scores and scores of events have I seen him participate in, but although I have seen him beaten more than once or twice it was never on account of his poor judgment in getting a position, but solely because he happened to meet a better man on the day. The last I heard of the old champion, who must have won thousands of pounds at one time and another in prize money, was that he was assisting in an American drinking saloon. If ever a celebrity saw the ups and downs of life Howell has.

AN ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

It has always been conceded by those who know anything of Howell's career that his keen perception when engaged in the hottest of struggles had as much to do with his successes as his wonderful turn of speed. But upon one occasion he had to confess to a woeful lack of judgment in a little matter which upset him very much. As nearly as I can remember I will give the story as he related it. Some few years have elapsed since I heard it, but here I must say that as a raconteur Howell would hold his own with a good many. Along with a few others I had been invited to attend a trial of a certain rider supposed to possess a big chance for championship honours, and we assembled one scorching hot day in June with all the parapbernalia necessary for accurate "clocking" at various points. Howell was one of the company, and being of a somewhat communicative turn of mind he readily answered all questions as to his various experiences in the States. These would form very interesting reading, even if they showed American cycling up in a very poor light, but here I intend to pick out the little anecdote which caused most amusement. Howell had been engaged, he told us, in a series of races at some spot 600 or 700 miles distant from San Francisco. By some means or other he had lost nearly every cent he possessed, and was left with his bare railway fare to get to "Frisco" (as he termed it) as best he could. At the latter place he had been matched against an American for a big stake, but had to journey thither to make the last deposit. Going to a friend who had never refused to grant him a favour he put the case before him, and endeavoured to effect a loan. He must start at once for San Francisco, he said, or the money woutd be useless. Here the difficulty arose. His friend was perfectly willing to advance the sum asked for, but could not do so until after eight o'clock in the evening. This was not a bit of good to disconsolate "Dick," but plead as he would that was the ultimatum. Revolving the situation over in his mind for a few moments, Howell at last decided to go on his journey without the assistance, and promptly set out. Travelling all night he was nearing his destination as the sun was rising the next morning, but by and by the train in which he was travelling was shunted into a siding to allow an express to pass. Curious to know where the fast train had started from and whither it was bound, he found to his utter astonishment that it had left the same city as he had some hours before and was going straight to San Francisco. Had he waited for the express, he said, he might have obtained the assistance he required and then have reached "Frisco" some hours sooner than he was destined to do. His chagrin, he pathetically told the company, was too mortifying for words. In his anguish he could only groan. Maybe the story as it is here told will be uninteresting to many, but could I introduce the little bits of acting and the facial expressions of Howell as he related the yarn that summer afternoon, it would gain a good deal in piquancy.

OTHER CHAMPIONS.

Always a firm believer in the axiom that a good big one is better than a good little one, everything else being equal, I am constrained to believe that had the old professionals had the same opportunities for increasing speed rates as present day cyclists the times would probably have been very much faster than they are. Howell, Wood, the Englishes, Oxborrow, Phillips, and Lee were all men of robust physique; so also are Zimmerman, Protin, Hurst, Banker, Sanger, and Chinn. Of course, the marvellous performances of little Michael must not be overlooked, neither must those of the Lintons and Platt Betts. But still the bigger the man the better, taking sports all round. Fred. Wood, in his day, was a magnificent rider and Howell had to be trained to the minute to defeat the old Leicester crack. Compared with some of the others Wood has prospered in life, and is now one of the best known and most highly respected hotel proprietors in the North of England. The W. Phillips, whose brilliant sprinting powers on the old Wolverhampton track and at Leicester will be remembered by all old timers, has blossomed into Councillor Phillips, of Coventry. As chief manager in the celebrated Humber Works he holds to-day one of the most responsible positions in the cycling world. Arthur Robb whose fortunes Howell has shared many a time and oft on both sides of the Atlantic, has retired from the arena after a long and successful career for the most part; whilst Tom Andrews, whose riding in the six days contests at Newcastle and Edinburgh is always highly spoken of by all the old school, is now a prosperous cycle manufacturer; whilst Tom Smith, another of the Wolverhampton "school," has built up a business connection with the cycle trade which scarcely has any formidable opposition. Fred. Allard, one of the first to come under the ban of the N.C.U., occasionally does a little pacing, and has a noted hostelry in Coventry, which also claims Oxborrow as a citizen. It has been said that the last-named is absolutely the best pacer on the road ever known, his vast experience of roads and riders, his superb stamina, his incessant flow of animal spirits, and his fatherly attention when his charge is in the throes of what is technically known as a "bad time" increasing his wide circle of friends year by year. It is probable that men like G. P. Mills, T. A. Edge, M. A. Holbein possess more knowledge of classic routes, such, for instance, as the "end to end" ride, but taking one part of England with another. I question if there is a cyclist who has seen more of English highways and bye-ways than Oxborrow. F. S. Buckingham, the rare old tricyclist, manages one of the biggest cycle manufactories in the North, and when I last dropped across him some three months ago was as buoyant and chirpy as ever he was.

THE EX-AMATEURS.

Others who were once stars in the amateur firmament are the brothers English and J. Lee. All three of these were splendidly-developed athletes. R. H. English, without question, being one of the very finest cyclists who ever bestrode wheels. Times out of number has he snatched a race out of the fire just when victory seemed an impossibility. His marvellous sprinting powers have electrified many a crowd, for he had a wonderful knack of getting up in the few last yards, and woe betide the man who looked round for him when a desperate finish had to be fought out. His brother was scarcely less brilliant, although he never quite reached championship form. For some years now they have dropped out of the cycling world, but when at their best they could always rely upon drawing a big crowd and getting a fine reception. "Jack" Lee was another of the N.C.U. victims, who afterwards won a lot of prizes as a professional. In his later years be turned his attention to Rugby football and was often to be seen in the thick of a fierce scrummage on behalf of the Coventry club. For some years now he has filled a position as "mine host," and those who remember the handsome, dark, curly-haired youth of nineteen will probably be surprised to learn that for some time he has turned the beam at nearly twenty stones.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

TRADE'S CHALLENGE CUP FINAL.

THE final was decided on Thursday evening on the Naval ground, when the Seebpore beat the St. James's team by one goal to nil. The afternoon was threatening and a slight shower fell, but this did not make the ground wet or slippery. There was a total absence of wind, and the competing team had no possible chance of grumbling at the conditions under which the game was played. The general opinion of those qualified to judge was that it was the best final the Cup competition has produced for the last two or three years. The referee had a sinecure, for the game was played with strict regard for the rules, and there is little doubt that the better team won. The game was watched by a very large gathering of spectators, who were treated to really good football. Seebpore won the toss, and Walker kicked off for the St. James's. Linton stopped the progress, and transferred the ball to Walters, who passed on to Gardiner; the latter shot, but the ball went over. The Seebpore attacked again, and Butler had to kick into touch to save his side. After this the game was very fast, most of the play being in mid-field. D'Cruze then made a fine run, but was stopped by Kemble, who sent the ball into the Seebpore quarters. Cook and Walker carried it down to their opponents' goal, but Dunn, the Seebpore full-back, was playing a strong game, and kicked into mid-field, and Gardiner, getting it, passed it on to Badhari, the speedy right-winger, who carried the ball down, and put in a fine centre and D'Cruze collaring the ball. took it up to the mouth of his opponents' goal and put it through, thus securing the only point of the evening. The Seebpore. front line, with pretty football, again carried the ball down; several shots were tried, but the shooting was rather erratic, and Kemble, who was playing splendidly, cleared the danger and transferred the ball to the right wing, where O'Sullivan and Burnett with neat combination took it down to the Seebpore goal. The former shot, but Fleming saved, and Finlinson kicked out. The St. James's obtained a corner, but Fleming punched the ball in the nick of time. Nothing further of importance occurred up to the interval. On crossing over the Seebpore front line went away with a rush, and Durnford was called upon to save; but he kept his post intact, and Butler and Kemble rendered great assistance. Some mid-field play followed, and the St. James's forwards broke away three or four times; but the full-backs were playing strong, and kept them from scoring. Seebpore again attacked, but nothing further was scored; and when time was up the score was one to love in favour of Seebpore. Referee—M. Remfry. After the game the Cup was presented to Gardiner, the captain of the Seebpore, by Mrs. Dindsay, with a neat and appropriate speech.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SUNDAY.—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly over North-West India, and changed slightly elsewhere. The depression over the Punjab and that over Bengal are both more pronounced than on the 8th instant, and gradients are steeper generally. Normal monsoon winds prevail, except over the north Gangetic Plain, where calms and light north-east winds are reported. The monsoon is lighter than usual at the head of the Bay, and is about normal on the west coast, south of Bombay, but between Bombay and Karachi the force is strong. The mean temperature is high over Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, and North Punjab; low elsewhere. The Bay monsoon current has given good rain in Lower Burma, light showers in Upper Burma, Bengal and the Gangetic Plain, while Upper India has received fair rain, more particularly on and near the hills. The Bombay current has given light to heavy rain to the greater part of the Peninsula except South Carnatic and to the Central Provinces. Sind and West Punjab have received no rain.

Monday.—Pressure has increased except over the Bay area, where it has been steady. The rise has been brisk to rapid in North-West India. The general conditions of pressure are not, however, much changed, the low pressure area being still shown over Bengal and over the Punjab. The monsoon remains light at the head of the Bay, but a strong monsoon is blowing across the west coast from Karachi southward to Goa. There has been a heavy burst of rainfall over Kumaun and Simla, the Himalayas and the adjoining sub-montane districts. Thus Dehra reports eleven; Umballa and Mussoorie nine inches; Chakrata, five; and Simla three inches. Elsewhere the conditions are similar to those reported yesterday. Thus good rainfall is reported on the Burma coasts. Showers have fallen only in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and the Gangetic Plain. Heavy rain has fallen in the West Coast districts, and moderate to heavy rain in the centre and east of the Peninsula and over the Central Provinces. The mean temperature is generally low except in Bengal.

THE MISSING STEAMER.

SAFE AT MUSCAT.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a telegram was received by the agent of the Bombay and Persia S. N. Company from Karachi, from Mr. Syed Abdulla, the company's Muscat agent, which runs thus:—"Moshtari arrived 31st, took 200 tons coal, and sailed 2nd instant for Aden." As there is no telegraph office at Muscat, a letter was sent to Karachi requesting to wire to the agent in Bombay, informing him of the safe arrival of the steamer. It appears that the vessel must have had very bad weather after leaving Bombay, on the 15th ultimo, hence she went out of her course. (Commander A. Clark.)

THE MISSING MERCHANT.

LIABILITIES OVER TEN LAKHS.

WE learn that the liability of the Memon merchant about whom reference was made in our yesterday's issue, exceeds ten lakhs of rupees. Since Friday last he has suspended payment and has disappeared. Enquiries as to his whereabouts are being made by his creditors and the authorities of the Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris. It is alleged that other bank managers are also enquiring as to the genuineness or otherwise of the bills-of-lading deposited with them and signatures of certain gentlemen on the *hoondis*. It is said that startling revelations are only prevented by the absence of the merchant from Bombay. As he is a leading member of the Memon community, the matter has caused the greatest sensation amongst Mahomedans generally. He was a trustee of several charitable funds, and as such he had the charge of a large sum of money. On Friday last, after collecting all his resources, he sold off everything, furniture, horses, and carriage. He sent his bill collector with a cheque to draw Rs. 11,000 from a bank. The bill collector returned with the money, and to his astonishment found the doors locked and the place empty. His inquiries as to where his master was gone proving fruitless, he went to his employer's solicitors and asked them to receive the money. This they declined to do, and advised that it should be handed over to the police. The man was unwilling to act upon this counsel, and by a happy inspiration took the money to the bank from which he had obtained it. The sum thus fortunately restored was not the only one which had been drawn from the bank. Up to the present no information has been obtained as to the whereabouts or destination of the missing merchant.

THE MUSHKAF-BOLAN RAILWAY.

IN connection with the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, as briefly stated in our telegrams the other day, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to record his appreciation of the satisfactory manner in which the work has been executed in face of great difficulties and under trying conditions of climate. He also desires that the thanks of the Government of India may be communicated to the staff engaged in the construction of this important project for the skill and energy displayed in bringing it to a sucessfull completion. His Excellency desires more particularly to notice the good services rendered by Mr. James Ramsay, under whose orders the surveys were made and the works started and very well advanced by July 1894, when his retirement on attaining 55 years of age deprived him of the satisfaction of carrying them through to completion, and by Mr. Hodson, who subsequently filled the post of Engineer-in-Chief of the line and completed the works. The names of the following officers have been mentioned as deserving of praise in connection with the construction of the work. Specially commended—Messrs. Curry, Cole, Johns, Woodside, Executive Engineers; Loughton, temporary Engineer; Humfress, Executive Engineer; Allum, Assistant Engineer; Lieutenants Macaulay, R. E., Assistant Engineer (decased), Lubbock R. E., and Banardiston, R. E., Assistant Engineers; Walton, Assistant Engineer, and Conductor Kirk, Sub-Engineer (deceased). Fifteen subordinates are also mentioned. Mr. Balston, Examiner of Accounts, and Khan Sahib Meera Buksh, head clerk of the office of the Engineer-in-Chief (now retired), have also been commended for their work in connection with the project. His Excellency notices with much statisfaction the commendation that has been earned by the officers and subordinates, and has pleasure in sanctioning for each of those mentioned, all of whom were engaged in outdoor work, and for the Engineers-in-Chief a grant of a bonus at the rate of half a month's pay, including the ordinary frontier allowance, for each completed period of six months' actual service on the Railway up to a limit of three months' pay.

THE MONSOON.

MR. ELIOT, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has, as our telegrams told us, issued a Memorandum on the weather during the months of June and July, with a forecast for August, September, and October.

Regarding the former, it is remarked that the chief features of the meteorology of the month of June were, firstly, a delay in the establishment of the Monsoon, and, secondly, a marked tendency to the frequent formation and occurrence of more severe cyclonic storms in the Bay than is usual in the rains. The prominent feature in July was a series of four storms which followed each other in unusually rapid succession along the same track, from the head of the Bay to Gujarat or South-West Rajputana. The abnormal pressure conditions and gradients explain the unusual strength of the westerly winds which prevailed during the latter half of the month in the Peninsula, and the abnormal northerly element in the westerly winds in Central India and the Peninsula, which indicated that the current was deflected away from Upper India, and determined more strongly across the Peninsula to the Bay than usual. It is probable that the rapid succession of storms was partly, if not mainly, due to the interference of the strong westerly winds of the Bombay current with the southerly winds of the Bay. Similar conditions obtained in July 1894. The distribution of the rainfall of the months of June and July has been exceedingly irregular. There has been a large excess in areas directly or indirectly affected by the cyclonic stoms of this period, and a greater or less deficiency in areas not affected by them.

The following are the chief inferences that can be drawn respecting the character of the Monsoon and the probable distribution of rainfall in India during the months of August, September, and October, based on the snowfall data, the general meteorological conditions, and the strength and character of the currents in the Indian seas during the months of June and July.—First: It is very probable there will be no prolonged general break in Northern or Central India during August; the Monsoon currents will probably be of at least normal strength in August, and the Arabian Sea current below its normal strength in September. Second: It is very probable that there will be few cyclonic storm in August, and hence the rainfall will be more regularly distributed than in the preceding months of the rains. Third: It is probable that the rains will cease somewhat earlier than usual in Upper India. In years which most resemble the present year they ceased in the first or second week of September. Fourth: The conditions are (as indicated by the persistent local excess of pressure in North Bombay, South-West Rajputana, and the Western States of Central India) somewhat unfavourable in Sind, West Rajputana, and the western and perhaps the central district of the Punjab. It is probable that the rainfall will be below the normal in these areas, and that it will be normal or in slight defect in East Punjab in August, and that it will be in general slight to moderate defect in September, due to the earlier termination of the rains than usual. Fifth: It is, on the whole, probable that in the North-Western Provinces, East Rajputana, and Central India the rainfall will be generally normal in August and normal or in slight to moderate defect in September, and that in North-Eastern India the rainfall will be normal or in slight defect in August and October but will probably be in excess in September. Sixth: The conditions are favourable in the Central Provinces and the North Deccan, and they will hence probably receive at least normal rain. Seventh: The conditions are at present favourable for normal rain in Southern India during the retreating South-West Monsoon, but there is a slight probability that the rains of that period will terminate earlier than usual. Eighth: The data for Upper and Central Burma are too scanty and unreliable to enable an estimate of the probable character of the rains in that part of Burma to be made. The conditions are on the whole favourable, more especially for Lower Burma and Tenasserim. It should be noted that in consequence of the very abnormal character of the weather in July, and the (probable) unusual unsteadiness of the Bengal current (the causes of which can at present be only surmised), there is a considerable element of uncertainty in the forecast, which is based on the supposition of at least normal monsoon currents in August, and of a weaker current than usual in the Arabian Sea in September, and of a normal current in the Bay in that month.

PAYMENT OF INDIAN TROOPS FOR THE SOUDAN WAR.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

LORD OONSLOW moved a resolution in the House of Lords, couched in the same terms as that adopted by the House of Commons on 6th July, declaring that the House consented to the charge for the ordinary pay of the native Indian troops despatched to Africa in aid of the Egyptian forces being defrayed out of the revenues of India.

Commeting on this the "Times" of (July 17), says:—The House of Lords missed an excellent opportunity of at once displaying independence and doing a considerable public service without endangering the stability of the Government. Had it thrown out or even passed by a very small majority the resolution throwing a portion of the expense of the Sudan expedition upon the Government of India, it would have compelled reconsideration of a policy which has been ably excused and palliated, but never satisfactorily justified. It is the privilege of the Upper House to impose its will on certain occasions upon the Government of the day without necessitating a resignation; and, when the Government is one which an overwhelming majority of the peers habitually support, they ought, for its sake as well as their own, to correct any palpable errors it may commit. As the majority, though much smaller than the Government can usually command on a full-dress debate, only reaffirmed the verdict of the Commons, the vote loses the interest which might advantageously have been imparted to it; and the House of Lords at the same time loses one of its rare chances of showing that a non-representative assembly may reflect the opinion of the country more faithfully than one owing its composition to a general election.

It is undeniably necessary for the good of India writes "Standard" that there should be order on the Red Sea littoral. Calcutta could not complain if Cairo withdrew its garrison from Suakim, with a view to sending it against the Mahdists; and in lending a sufficient number of men to hold the place against Arab assault, the Indian Govenment were as much consulting their own interest as if they were sending them to Manipoor, or Chitral or Bhamo. Every thoughtful observer of Imperial affairs will agree with the Prime Minister that it is extremely undesirable to have these recurring controversies between two branches of the Empire as to the apportionment of cost for undertakings in which both have an inducement to join. It is, therefore, in no small degree reassuring to learn that a Commission is to lay down a distinct rule of action which will preclude all chance of conflict in future.

The "Daily News" (July 17) considers the House of Lords thorough-going "Little Englanders" in the worst and strictest sense of that term. They had before them it says a question of which the substantial and imperial importance could hardly be exaggerated. Lord Onslow, as Under-Secretary of State for India, moved, in accordance with the law, as Lord George Hamilton had already moved in the House of Commons, that the ordinary payment of the Indian troops at Suakin and the ordinary charges of the ships in which they were conveyed, should be drawn from the Indian Revenue. The rank and file of the Peers could not be persuaded to take the slightest interest in a question which goes to the root and affects the existence of the British Empire. Little more than a fifth part of the House attended, and before eight o'clock the resolution was carried by 92 votes against 40. These patriotic and high-minded aristocrats would not sacrifice their social engagements for such a paltry issue as the relations between Great Britain and India. There are no doubt two aspects of the matter, and one of them is infinitely the more serious of the two. The actual sum involved is small. It is the political principle which is large and grave beyond almost any other. We are always told by their admirers that the Constitution has made them independent, and that their independence is a valuable safeguard against the predominant spirit of party. We see now what this boasted independence is worth. The whole English Press, with only one exception of the slightest consequence, has condemned the injustice of laying this burden upon India. Educated and intelligent Englishmen are practically unanimous. But the Lords obey the crack of the Whip, and vote that black is white because Lord Salisbury says so.

The interest of India in the safety of the waterway to the East is clear; remarks the "Morning Advertiser" (July 17) but it has not been proved that a menace at present exists. Lord Kimberley cut a sorry figure when confronted with his own action in the past. But though former Governments have treated India much worse, that, unfortunately, does not prove that the course now taken is, therefore, either wise or just. Lord Salisbury's contention that it is not a question of a campaign in the Soudan, but of the defence of Suakin, is open to at least two objections. The troops would not have been required at Suakin but for the drain created by the advance on the Nile. Moreover the argument of the interest of India in the defence of the Red Sea littoral conflicts with the Ministeral excuse in the House of Commons that the charge is only a temporary one. We cannot share the view that India has greatly gained by the enunciation of principles in Lord George Hamilton's despatch. That she has achieved something, we believe, but is mainly because the criticism to which the determination of the Government has given rise has strengthened her position.

Against the general principal of using Indian troops, with due discretion and under Parlimentary checks, the "Daily Chronicle," has not a word to say. They may some day be of decisive value to us in the nearer East. But if we use them for our ends it writes the least we can do is to pay the bill, instead of planting our expenses upon the poorest population in the empire.

The "Daily Graphic" also writes on the subject reminding its readers that it is just as well to remember that it was the Liberals who set the example of the policy of taxing India for England's wars. It was under Liberal rule that India was made to contribute to the cost of the Abyssinian war, a matter in which the Indian taxpayer had no conceivable interest. It was a Liberal Government, again, that in 1882 brought Indian troops to Egypt, and in 1885 to the Soudan, and in each case made India pay, not only the ordinary cost of the troops, but a considerable part of the extraordinary expenditure involved. Indeed, the only instance in which England has shown, in connection with the employment of Indian troops, the large-minded spirit of an Imperial nation was when Lord Beaconsfield brought Indian troops to Malta without even suggesting that India should be asked to pay for them. In view of the vicious precedents established by Mr. Gladstone the leaders of the Liberal Opposition have less right than anybody to criticise the policy of the present Government in this matter.

THE FLOODS IN KHANDEISH.

MESSRS. GELLABHOY HARIDAS and Kawasji Dadabhoy H. Dubash inform us that they have received the further following donations towards the relief of the poor, distressed people from floods in Khandeish:—

	Rs.
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., ...	1,000
Mr. Aga Abdul Husan Haji Zenal Shirazi .	300
Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit ...	100
Mr. Gellabhoy Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay .	100

And Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co. have forwarded direct Rs. 250 to the Collector and Committee at Dhulia.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE above club had its weekly shoot at Santa Cruz, on Saturday last, in fairly good weather, and a pleasant afternoon was spent. The muster was the largest that has as yet turned out. Although the shooting at 200 yards was not up to the usual mark, still as it is a standing position and with a strong breeze to contend with, some of the scores might be considered good, whilst at 300 yards Lieut. Sharp's and Colr.-Sergt. Ashdown's shooting was exceptionally good, and several of the other members shewed a marked improvement. Spoons were won by Vol. Mason and Sergt. Quinton at 200 yards, and Colr.-Sergt. Ashdown and Vol. F. Hainsworth at 300 yards.

It is very gratifying to know that our late honorary secretary, Captain F. W. English (Bo. Vol. Rifles), has won a first prize at Bisley, making 32 out of a possible 35 at 200 yards (standing), winning the Martin's Cup and £ 15. This should be a lesson to our members, who ought to take the hint and turn out regularly to our shoots, and so practise up to form, as does Captain English when he is with us.

The following were the scores:—

13TH COMPETITION.	Score 200 yds.
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Rifles	23a
Col-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Rifles	22b
Sergt W Quinton, Ord Dept	21c
Vol C Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Vol V Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Col-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Rifles	16
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	15 } Tie.
Sergt G Gabbett, Ord Dept	15 } Tie.
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	10
Sergt Cockrell, Ord Dept	2

a Handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon; b handicapped 4 points; c winner of 2nd spoon.

14TH COMPETITION.	Score 300 yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25a
Col Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Rifles	24b
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	22c
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Rifles	21d
Sergt W Quinton, Ord Dept	19
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Rifles	19
Sergt Cockrell, Ord Dept	18
Col-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt G Gabbett, Ord Dept	15
Vol V Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Vol C Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	12

a Handicapped 6 points; b handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st spoon; c handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd spoon; d handicapped 2 points.

AKBAR AND THE PARSEES.

LECTURE BY MR. KARKARIA.

BEFORE the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on Saturday evening Mr. R. P. Karkaria discoursed on "the Emperor Akbar and the Parsees." Mr. James MacDonald occupied the chair, and there were present, among others, Dr. Pollen, Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, Dr. Gerson da Cunha, Divan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Messrs K. R. Kama, Behramjee N. Seervai, Javerilal U. Yajnik, &c. Mr. Karkaria commenced his subject with drawing a character sketch of the Emperor Akbar, who, he said, surpassed his great contemporaries in Europe—Elizabeth, Philip II, and Henry Quatre—in his enlightened views and boundless religious toleration. A philosopher had mounted the Mogul throne in the person of Akbar, who in the midst of his various and engrossing political and military avocations found time to think out and set up a new religion of his own on electic principles. Coming to the subject of Akbar religious enquiries, Mr. Karkaria said:—

When the Emperor Akbar, disgusted with the intolerance and exclusiveness of the faith of Islam professed by his fathers and by the State, started on an earnest enquiry of the best religion for men, he resolved to examine all the existing creeds that he could, and bestow patient toil on the discovery of the truth. If he could not discover any one among the existing religions which could satisfy his need, he rightly resolved to find out the true elements in each, and combining them together to set up a new faith. For this purpose he assembled the representatives of many sects and various creeds at his court, and built a special palace for their meetings, called the Ibadat-Khana, at Fatehpur-Sikhri. There he himself presided over their discussions, encouraging every one to come out with his views without fear of repression. All the great religions of the world were represented before the Emperor. First and foremost was, of course, Islam, the nominal State religion, whose learned doctors naturally disliked such discussions and had scant sympathy with the enlightened object of their Emperor. They had, however, to be present and argue as best they might and could the excellence of their religion above all others and refute the claims of rival creeds. Used hitherto to special favour at court and to look down upon these creeds with contempt and intolerance, they did not always behave well under these novel circumstances, and betook themselves to strange methods of defence. This led on occasions to great confusion and uproar, when the meetings had to be adjourned to let the heated passions cool down. Even the Emperor's presence was at times not respected, and the bigoted Ulamas taunted and threatened his trusted advisers like Abul Fazl, Faizi, and Bir Bal, whom they held responsible for all his religious vagaries, in the face of their Royal master. One of these, a grandee, named Shahbaz Khan, once said openly to Bir Bal at one of these meetings: "You cursed infidel, do you talk in this manner? It would not take me long to settle you!" Whereupon the Emperor scolded him in particular and all the other Ulamas in general, saying, "Would that a shoeful of excrements were thrown into your faces!" (Badaoni, "Muntakhab al Tawarikh," Cal. Ed., by Moulvi Agha Ahmed Ali, Vol. II., p. 273.)

Then there were the expounders of Hinduism, the faith of the vast majority of Akbar's Indian subjects. He listened attentively to their doctrines and favoured their views. He not only discussed with them in public, but saw them privately in his palace, and was influenced much by them. The historian Badaoni gives a curious instance of how the Emperor used to receive these men. "A Brahman, named Debi," says he, "who was one of the interpreters of the Mahabharatta, was pulled up the walls of the castle sitting on a charpoi till he arrived near a balcony which the Emperor had made his bed-chamber. Whilst thus suspended he instructed his Majesty in the secrets and legends of Hinduism, in the manner of worshipping idols, the fire, the sun, the stars, and of revering the chief gods of these unbelievers."(Badaoni, Cal. Ed., Vol. II, p. 257. Lowe, p. 265.) Akbar's surroundings, his Rajput wives, his Hindu advisers, and generals like Todar Mal and Bir Bal, his taste for Sanskrit literature and philosophy, which he had translated into Persian, made him lean considerable towards Hinduism. Buddhism, too, was brought to his notice, and had also influence upon him. Professor Max Muller says that "Abul Fazl, the minister of Akbar, could find no one to assist him in his enquiries respecting Buddhism." (Introduction to Science of Religion, p. 24.). But Badaoni says distinctly that "Samanas" were interviewed by Akbar along with the Brahamans. Now these "Samans" are righly interpreted by Professor Cowell and Mr. Lowe as Buddhist ascetics "Shramanas," in fact. Max Muller himself seems to have conjectured this, as he puts this query to the word of Badaoni on p. 90: "Is not Sumani meant for Samana, i.e., "Shramana." The cause of his hesitation seems to be the misinterpretation of Blochmann, who, following Arabic dictionaries, calls them "a sect in Sind, who believe in the transmigration of souls (tanasuk)" (Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. 1. p. 179.)

Besides Mahomedans, Hindus, and Buddhists, Akbar had taken great care to have the representatives of the great Christian faith, of which he had heard. He requested the Portuguese authorities at Goa to send him missionary priests who could expound the mysteries of their faith. Learned and pious priests were accordingly sent from Goa to Akbar's court. An account of their travels and mission may be read in Hugh Murray's "Discoveries in Asia" (Vol. II). But the best account of what they did at the Moghul court and of their influence on the monarch is doubtless in the work of the Jesuit Father Catrou, who based his "History of the Moghul Empire" on the MS. Memoirs of the Venetian Physician Manucci, a resident for 48 years at the Moghul court. I am glad to state that my friend Mr. Archibald Constable is going to edit the complete work of Catron from a rare manuscript he has recently secured. Bartoli's Italian history is also very important in this connection. Akbar's attitude towards Christianity is a very interesting problem, not free from uncertainty and doubt, and may be treated on another occasion. The Mahomedan historian notes that "Learned monks also came from Europe, who are called Padre, and have an infallible head, called Papa, who is able to change religious ordinances as he may deem advisable for the moment, and to whose authority kings must submit, brought the Gospel and advanced proofs for the Trinity. His Majesty firmly believed in the truth of the Christian religion, and wishing to spread the doctrines of Jesus, ordered Prince Murad to take a few lessons in Christianity under good auspices, and charged Abul Fazl to translate the Gospel." (Badaoni, Vol. II., p. 260; Lowe, p. 267).

There were, moreover, Jews, Sufis, Shiahs, Hanefites, and various other religious and philosophical sects represented before Akbar, who wanted to have all theologian and philosopher, orthodox and heterodox, heretic and schismatic, rationalist and mystic, every shade of opinion, every ray of light that he could obtain from any quarter.

There was one religion which was distinguished by its great and hoary antiquity as well as its purity, which, if it could only attract the Royal inquirer's notice, could not but influence him greatly, owing to its conformity with much of Akbar's object. That was the ancient religion of Zoroaster, which after a long spell of persecution, had been driven out of its home in Persia to seek a shelter in a corner of Akbar's dominions. His religion was historical and must have forced itself on his notice in several ways. "Notwithstanding their paucity," says Count DeNoer, the German Historian of Akbar, "and political insignificance, their opinions exercised considerable influence on the great minds of India towards the close of the 16th Century." Emperor Akbar, ("Vol I., p. 21.")

What Akbar did to get acquainted with this religion, and what was his attitude towards it, are the questions we will consider on the present occasion. That he came to know this religion and some of its chief doctrines is certain. But how far he was influenced by it, and how much of it he adopted in the new faith that he constructed, is problematical. There is a tradition among the Parsees themselves that a priest of theirs had been called from Naosari in Gujarat to Akbar's court under strange circumstances, and that he so far succeeded in forcing upon the Emperor's mind the truth and excellence of his religion as actually to convert him to the Parsee faith by investing him with the sacred shirt and thread-girdle, "sudreh and kusti," the outward sign of adopting that faith. The circumstances under which this priest, whose name was Meherjee Rana, was called to Akbar's court were these exceedingly strange ones according to the tradition. A Hindu priest, deep in the arts of magic and sorcery, Jugut Guru by name, once performed a miracle in the presence of the Emperor and his court by sending up and suspending a large silver plate high in the sky which looked like another sun shining in the heavens, and challenged the professors of all the religions assembled to take this new sun down and show the power of their faiths. Akbar, of course, called upon the Ulamas to do this and refute the Hindu. But they could not do it themselves. Hence they were in anxious search of some one who could do this and disgrace the infidel. They were told that a priest in Naosari could do this, if he were called. At their suggestion Akbar sent for him. He came, he saw, he conquered. By reciting his prayers and by other incantations he broke the power of the Hindu's magic, and the pseudo-sun came down, plate as it was, and fell at Akbar's feet! Akbar was astonished, as well he might. The Parsee priest was received with awe. He expounded his faith to Akbar and convinced him so well as to make him a Parsee. This is the Parsee tradition, cherished for three centuries by the people, and circulated in various forms in prose and verse. There are poems about this triumph of Meherjee Rana, sung by Khialis, or itinerent minstrels in Gujarat and elsewhere, who are, it must be said, not Parsees themselves.

But now as to the validity of this tradition. After a diligent search I can find no historical proof of it whatever. None of the numerous great histories of this reign notice it at all; and it need hardly be said that if such a highly improbable, if not impossible, event happened at all, it must have been mentioned and detailed by the writers who are generally very fond of relating the marvellous. Badaoni, who mentions many other so-called miraculous or thaumaturgic feats of "Jogis" and Mahomedan saints, as for instance that of the "Anuptalao," the lake filled with copper coin, does not say a word about this. There is nothing of it in the "Dabistan," the other great authority for Akbar's religious history. Neither the Akbar Namah of Abul Fazl, the official history, nor the excellent Tabakat-i-Akbari of Nizam-ud-din mentions it. Nay, not even the name of Meherjee Rana, the Parsee Priest, occurs anywhere in any historical work as having gone to Akbar's court at all.

A paper has been put into my hands by the present descendants of this Meherjee Rana, who still live in Naosari, in which what are called historical authorities are given for the above-mentioned tradition. The writer of this quotes what purports to be passages from three famous historians of Akbar, "viz.," Badaoni, Abul Fazl, and the author of the Tabakat-i-Akbari, in each of which the tradition is fully and emphatically mentioned. But strange to relate, I do not find just those passages in these historians! They are conspicuous by their absence in the excellent editions of Badaoni and Abul Fazl, published by the Bengal Asiatic Society in the Bibliotheca Indica! The copyist says that they are to be found in the copies at Agra, from which a Mahomedan Munshi had transcribed them for the information of the Parsees or somebody else. But this may be dismissed as an instance of interpolation on the part of that Munshi or some body else to please the Parsees. If passages are wanted in Persian MS. there is nothing so sure as that they will appear any how! One who has any experience of Persian historians and their MS. will readily understand this. Sir Henry Elliot, who knew them all intimately, mentions several instances of impudent and interested frauds by Persian compilers, and warns us to be on our guard against "the blunders arising from negligence and ignorance; the misquoting of titles, dates and names; the ascription to wrong authors; the absence of beginnings and endings; the arbitrary substitution of new ones to complete a mutilated MS.; the mistakes of copyists; the exercise of ingenuity, in their corrections and of fancy in their additions." ("Historians of India," Vol. 1., p. 11, Ed. 1848. Vol I., p. 18, Ed. Dawson, 1867.)

Let us now look to the historical sources for the reign of Akbar about his relation to the Parsees. Abul Fazl, as is well-known, has only one short chapter, Ain 77, Book I., on Akbar's religious opinions. He does not dilate on them in this great work, because he meant to write a special treatise on this subject. But that treatise unfortunately he did not live to write. The fullest account of his religious views may be obtained, and their progress traced, in the great work of Abdul Kader Badaoni. The only passage in his whole work where he mentions the Parsee religion is this:—"Fire-worshippers also came from Naosari in Gujarat, proclaimed the religion of Zardusht as the true one, and declared reverence to fire to be superior to every other kind of worship. They also attracted the Emperor's regard, and taught him the peculiar terms, the ordinances, the rites and ceremonies of the Kalanians. At last he ordered that the sacred fire should be made over to the charge of Abul Fazl, and that after the manner of the Kings of Persia, in whose temples blazed perpetual fires, he should take care it was never extinguished night or day, for that it is one of the signs of God, and one light from the many lights of His creation." (Vol. II. 261, Cal. Ed.; W. Lowe, p. 269.)

The author of the "Dabistan," the famous book on the various religious and philosophical sects of the time in Asia, which may be called a veritable encyclopædia of Oriental religions, gives a fuller and more detailed account. "In like manner," he says, "the fire worshippers, who had come from the town of Naosari, situated in the district of Gujrat, asserted the truth of the religion of Zoroaster, and the great reverence and worship due to fire. The Emperor called them to his presence, and was pleased to take information about the way and lustre of their wise men. He also called from Persia a follower of Zardusht, named Ardeshir, to whom he sent money; he delivered the sacred fire with care to the wise Shaikh Abul Fazl, and established that it should be preserved in the interior apartment by night and day, perpetual henceforth according to the rule of the Mobeds, and to the manner which was always practised in the fire-temples of the Kings of Ajem, because the Iti Set was among the sentences of the Lord, and light from among the lights of the great Ized. He invited likewise the fire-worshippers from Kirman to his presence and questioned them about the subtleties of Zardusht's religion; and he wrote letters to Azer Kaivan, who was a chief of the Yezdanian and Abadanian, and invited him to India. Azer Kaivan begged to be excused from coming, but sent a book of his composition in praise of the self-existing being, of reason, the soul, the heavens, the stars, and the elements, as well as a word of advice to the King; all this contained in fourteen sections; every first line of each was in Persian pure "deri," when read invertedly it was Arabic, when turned about, Turkish, and when this was read in reversed order, it became Hindi," (Troyer and Shea, Vol. III., p. 95-6.)

This shows clearly that the priest Ardeshir of Kirman took a prominent part in leading Akbar to Parseeism. The discussions between the various religious and philosophical sects were carried on with ability, and to judge from the specimens of them that we have in this Dabistan, the representatives must have been learned men. The arguments brought forward by the Zoroastrian show great acumen and knowledge, and I do not think, an obscure priest in a corner of Guzarat could have been able to adduce them with such skill and dialectical ability. They show a knowledge of other religious and other general information about history and philosophy which it is vain to look for in a priest of Naosari. Ardeshir was, on the contrary, known as a learned doctor of Zoroastrianism, and he was considered of importance enough to be invited all the way from Kirman in Persia, and it is recorded that money for his travelling expenses was sent by Akbar. (vide Blochmann in "Jour. Ben. Asiat. Soc." 1868 p. 14). Another circumstance also points to this. Ardeshir was invited some years after Meherjee Rana is supposed to have gone to the Mogul court. This shows that Akbar must have been dissatisfied with the priests from Naosari whom Badaoni mentions, and, seeing that they could not teach him much, had to go further afield and invite Ardeshir and other Parsees from Kirman. Meherjee Rana may have gone to Akbar's court, as his family possesses a grant of 300 acres of land from the Mogul court said to have been given by Akbar to Meherjee on his departure from Delhi. But that he took any great part in the religious and philosophical discussions that were carried on in the Emperor's presence cannot be maintained. Naosari itself stood in need of religious enlightenment three centuries ago, and could not be supposed to spare much of it for Delhi. Akbar must have out of curiosty called Parsees from his own province of Guzarat for information, but seeing he could not get much out of them he had to call others from Persia. This, I think, is a legitimate inference.

Now let us turn to the influence of the Parsee religion upon Akbar. That he studied it deeply and was struck by it is clear. But what did he adopt of it, when he constructed his "Tauhid-i-Ilahi," his "Divine Monotheism" upon the good that he found in the existing religions? As I have shown elsewhere Akbar at first established a pure and simple monotheism without any symbols and any rites. But later on when he saw the necessity of outward visible symbols to express the inner ideas he took the Sun for his great symbol of God. As Tennyson makes him say:—

Let the Sun
Who heals our Earth to yield us grain and fruit,
And laughs upon thy field as well as mine,
And warms the blood of Shiah and Sunnee!
Symbol the Eternal!

This veneration for the Sun he may be said to have taken from the Parsee religion, which, as is well known, venerates the Sun as the great symbol of the Eternal. Father Catru ambiguously says in his rare work: "He adopted from the Pagan worship, the adoration of the Sun, which he practised three times a day; at the rising of that luminary, when it was at its meridian, and at its setting." ("Moghul Empire," p. 121.) Hinduism had also something to do with this inclination of Akbar towards sun-worship. Badaoni says that Bir Bal gave him this. "The accursed Bir Bal tried to persuade the Emperor that since the Sun gives light to all and ripens all grain, fruit and products of the earth and support the life of mankind, therefore that luminary should be the object of worship and veneration; that the face should be turned towards the rising and not towards the setting sun (i.e., towards Mecca, like the Mahomedans) which is the west; that man should venerate fire, water, stones and trees, and all natural objects, even down to cows and their dung, that he should adopt the sectarial mark and Brahmanical thread. Several wise men at Court confirmed what he said by representing that the sun was the "greater light" of the world and the benefactor of its inhabitants, the patron of kings, and that kings are but his vicegerents. This was the cause of the worship paid to the sun on the "Nauroz-i-Jellali" and of his being induced to adopt that festival for the celebration of his accession to the throne. (Vol. II. 260, Lowe. p. 268; also "of" Dabistan, Vol. III. p. 95.) Thus, as in everything else, so in this, Akbar, owing to his strong electic bent, combined several things together. Tennyson's Hymn to the Sun is a beautiful embodiment of Akbar's ideas about it.

I

Once again thou flamest heavenward, once again we see thee rise.
Every morning is thy birthday gladdening human hearts and eyes.
Every morning here we greet it, bowing lowly down before thee,
Thee the Godlike, thee the changeless, in thine everchanging skies.

II

Shadow-maker, shadow-slayer, arrowing light from clime to clime,
Hear thy myriad laureates hail thee monarch in their woodland rhyme.
Warble bird, and open flower and, men, below the dome of azure.
Kneel adoring Him the Timeless in the flame that measures Time!

Akbar's electicism is also to be found in the other thing that he may be said to have taken from the Parsee religion, the veneration of fire. We have seen how he ordered Abul Fazl to take charge of the sacred fire and to feed it continuously, thus keeping it always burning, as in the fire-temples of the Persians. But the Hindoos, too, have a kind of fire-worship and Akbar must have been influenced by them too in this. Badaoni mentions the fact that "from early youth in compliment to his wives, the daughters of the Rajahs of Hind, he had within the female apartments continued to burn the "hom," which is a ceremony derived from sun-worship. (Vol. II, p. 261; Lowe, p. 269.) I think Badaoni's learned translator, Mr. W. H. Lowe, is wrong in his note in this "hom" when he says it is the branch of a certain tree offered by Parsis as a substitute for Soma juice (p. 269 note.) The "hom" ceremony of the Hindoos is, as Blochmann rightly notes here, a kind of fire-worship, and has nothing to do with the Parsee mystic "hom" juice, which figures in most of their sacred rites. Fire-worship, therefore, like sun-worship, Akbar must have taken from the Parsee religion and partly also from the Hindoo. The pious care with which he ordered the fire to be kept burning is of course, peculiar only to the Zoroastrians, who are unique in this matter. The Hindoos offer sacrifices to the god of fire, but are not so solicitous about keeping it pure and always burning.

Another matter in which Akbar was brought into connection with the Parsees and influenced by them was the Calendar. Being disgusted with everything Mahomedan he tried to get rid of as many institutions and opinions connected with the established faith as he could. One of the chief of these was the Mahomedan lunar Calendar, which was in vogue for a long time in India. He altered it and adopted the Parsee Solar Calendar with the old Persian names of the months and days, Farwardin, Ardibehesht, &c., and Hormazd, Bahman, &c. The era he changed also making it, like the ancient Persian kingly era, begin with his accession. According to "Ain-i-Akbari," (Bk. III. Intro), Akbar changed the era and established his Ilahi or Divine era after the Parsee model in A. H. 992 or A. D. 1584. (Jarret, Vol. II., p. 1 and 31.)

The fourteen sacred festivals of the Parsees were also adopted by him. "It was a Parsee custom to hold festival on each day the name of which coincided with that of the current month. Thus Farwardin was the name of the first month of the Ilahi year and also of the 19th day every other month. These feast days, therefore, were 19th Farwardin; 3rd Ardibehesht; 6th Khurdad; 13th Tir; 17th Amirdad; 4th Sharivur; 16th Mehr; 10th Aban; 9th Adar; 8th, 15th, 23rd Deh; 2nd Bahman; 5th Aspandarmad." (Count de Noer II., p. 268. "Ain-i-Akbari" Vol I., Blochman, p. 276. Dabistan, Vol. III. p 99.) "When his Majesty," says Abul Fazl, "was informed of the feasts of the Jamsheds, and the festivals of the Parsee priests, he adopted them and used them as opportunities of conferring benefits." Of these the greatest was the Naoroz or New Year's day's feast which commenced on the day the sun entered Aries and lasted till the 19th day of the month Farwardin.

But this new Parsee Calendar disappeared soon like most innovations of Akbar, being abolished, by Aurangzib in the very second year of his reign. (Khafi Khan, apud "Elliot and Dawson." Vol. VII., p. 241.)

In complimenting the lecturer on his able and instructive lecture, to which he, in common with all the gentlemen present, had listened with the deepest attention, Dr. Pollen said he could not avoid expressing some regret at the way in which the interesting legend from Naosari had been shattered! The fact that the incident of the Jogees simulated sun and its destruction by the Naosari priest had not been noticed by any of the contemporanean historians was no proof that the miracle had not really happened. The best authenticated miracles of the Christian and other religions had been passed over in complete silence by the recognised and accredited historians of the times in which they were alleged to have taken place. With regard to the worship of the sun and fire as symbols of the deity, Dr. Pollen said these signs and symbols were common to nearly all religions. In the Christian church the eastward position was indicative of reverence towards the rising sun and the sacred fire of ancient Rome was still kept burning in the Vatican. Symbols were always helpful. The danger lay in making the symbol a finality instead of making it lead the thoughts beyond the symbol to the thing symbolized. Dr. Pollen altogether refused to believe that Akbar "despised" the creed in which he had been born and bred. Like all thoughtful men the Emperor was no doubt dissatisfied with the traditions that encumbered the creed and made it of no effect. He, therefore, sought to remove these traditions, and, in doing so, sought help from other creeds. He desired to worship the Invisible in sincerity and in truth, and, recognising the sublimity of the central truths of Zoroastrianism, strove, as Tennyson beautifully puts it, to adore "The Time-less in the Flame that Measures Time." Again congratulating the lecturer on his most interesting paper Dr. Pollen moved a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Dr. DeCunha and carried with acclamation.

The Chairman, in offering the thanks of the Society to Mr. Karkaria, said he hoped that he would continue to give similar interesting lectures to the Society.

A DISPUTED TRANSACTION.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. MACLEOD, 2nd Judge.)

IN this case the plaintiffs, the Maharani Ice Company, Limited, sued to recover from Messrs. Kees, Govind Succaram and Company the sum of Rs. 404, being the amount, together with the costs of the suit, for the ice said to have been sold to the defendants. Mr. Kashinath, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, appeared for Mr. J. E. Kees, the first defendant, and Mr. Atmaram, pleader, represented the second defendant, while the others were undefended. The facts as stated by the solicitor for the plaintiffs were that, in June 1895, the defendants bought ice from the company for Rs. 570. Out of that they paid Rs. 200, while the balance, viz., Rs. 370, was not paid, though frequent demands were made. Mr. Kees was sued as the senior partner. It was alleged that ice was sold to them on credit in consequence of the guarantee given by Mr. Kees.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali, for Mr. Kees, denied his client's liability. He urged that his client could not be sued as a partner as there was no agreement, either written or verbal, which would be bounding on him. He could not be sued as an undisclosed principal as the firm of Govind Succaram had no authority whatever actually or implied to purchase ice on his behalf. There was no obligation whatever on Mr. Kees in regard to the debt. The learned counsel admitted that his client did visit Mr. Chhabildas Lalubhoy, but it was in connection with the appointment of an engineer that was in the gift of Mr. Chhabildas. He had once called alone on Mr. Chhabildas at his bungalow at Napean Sea Road; on another occasion he was accompanied by Mr. Lyons, an engineer. Subsequent visits, to Mr. Chhabildas were paid at the office of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Company. Mr. Kees had not gone there of his own accord, but it was at the expressed desire of Mr. Chhabildas that he went there. He would prove that his client had nothing to do with the purchase of ice. He never promised to stand security, nor did he authorise the other defendants to make any purchase on his account.

Mr. Atmaram, for the second defendant, also denied the liability. He said that the company had sold the ice as commission agent and not at their own risk.

The evidence was then gone into. Mr. Chhabildas Lalubhoy stepped into the witness box, and gave evidence corroborative of the opening statement of his solicitor. He was put to a severe test of cross-examination by Mr. Mir Aun Ali, whose questions were directed to show that Mr. Kees had never spoken to him about the sale of ice to Govind Succaram and Co.

Mr. Kashinath, in summing up the evidence, contended that he had successfully established the case against all the defendants. He challenged the statement made by Mir Aun Ali's client, and submitted that the evidence of Mr. Chhabildas conclusively proved his liability.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali, on the other hand, contended that the plaintiffs had failed to establish their claim against Mr. Kees. He submitted that the evidence of Mr. Chhabildas alone was not sufficient to connect his client with the liability of the debt. He had nothing to do with the other defendants. The counsel submitted that there was Mr. Kees' statement against the statement of Mr. Chhabildas. Besides they had to look to the probabilities of the case. It was highly improbable that Mr. Kees, who saw Mr. Chhabildass in connection with an appointment that was vacant under his gift, should stand security for the defendants. The plaintiffs had not succeeded in establishing in any way Mr. Kees' liability to pay the debts. Mr. Kees' name was mixed, probably, to enhance the chance of the recovery of money; but he hoped that the court would, taking into consideration the circumstances of the case, dismiss the suit against his client with costs.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, remarked that the evidence did not show that Mr. Kees, who was represented by Mr. Mir Aun Ali, had stood security for the debt. The suit against him was therefore dismissed with costs. As to the other defendants the judge held that it was proved that they did incur the debt on their own account, and accordingly passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs against the remaining defendants with costs.

CRICKET.

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. ORDNANCE C. C

A MATCH was played, last Saturday, between the above two clubs on the Wellington Lines. The Municipal team having won the toss elected to bat, and sent in Wadya and Kirtikar to face the bowling of Cruikshank and Bhaimasney. After steady play and a score of twenty-three for no wickets down, the game had to be abandoned on account of rain.

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NEWS OF THE DAY

IT is understood that the Government of India have so far complied with the representations made by the ruling elders of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, as to give them complete control of the Government grant, which is now to be drawn by the ruling elders through the Honorary Treasurer of the Church and not by the Senior Chaplain as heretofore.

NEWS received from Chittagong states that the Military Police battalion stationed at Fort Lungleh in the South Lushai Hills are giving trouble and declined to do further duty until certain grievances connected with fatigue work in repairing the roads have been redressed. As they would not obey Mr. Stevenson, their Commandant, Captain Locb, Commandant of the North Lushai Hills Military Police battalion, has proceeded from Fort Aijal to Lungleh to try and restore discipline amongst them.

THE heat this summer in the Khyber has been unusually great, eleven deaths from sunstroke occurring in 25 days. No rain has fallen for nearly three months, and all the tanks have dried up. The villagers have encamped by the springs wherever they can be found. The people have benefited greatly by the permanent water-supply provided for Landi Kotal Sarai by our engineers.

THE hearing of the Gonda case at Fyzabad continued on Thursday. The cross-examination of Sita Ram, the alleged giver of the bribe, was concluded by Mr. Wheeler, and Raghunath, the twelfth witness, an accountant of the firm whence the note used as a bribe, was said to have been obtained, was examined-in-chief. On Friday Raghunath was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Wheeler. Patan Din, on whose behalf and in whose case the bribe was said to have been given, was examined-in-chief, and part cross-examined. Four witnesses, two of whom are very important, remain.

THE season report for the past week states that more rain is wanted in most parts of the Punjab; 372 head of cattle have died of starvation in the Rohtak district. In the Central Provinces the recent heavy rain, varying from 6 to 11 inches in various districts, has rendered a break very necessary. Floods in the Raipur and Sambalpur districts have caused damage on the banks of the rivers and in low lying tracts. In Lower Burma floods and high tides have done much mischief in Amherst and Tavoy.

The Calcutta Police are dissatisfied with the judgment delivered on Friday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in a case in which four old jail-birds were charged with theft of a gold watch and chain from the house of Mr. Wood, of Elliot Road, and have applied for a copy of the judgment with the view of representing the matter to the High Court.

IN the case in which Babu Okhoy Nath Chatterjee, in the employ of the Calcutta Port Commissioner, charges his wife and Miss Linton, Lady Superintendent of the American Zenana Mission, Dhurrumtollah Street, with having kidnapped his daughter, a minor, Mr P. L. Roy, barrister, stated that the summons issued had been served on Miss Linton, who was present in Court, but the summons against the wife had not been served, because this accused had been concealed by her brother. He therefore applied for a search warrant. Mr. Leslie objected to the issue of a search warrant and undertook to produce the girl. This arrangement was arranged to, and the hearing was adjourned.

THERE is to be a meeting of the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Committee at Belvedere to-day to settle about the sale of the Victoria Zenana Hospital and the building of a new Hospital in Bow Bazar.

THE question as to whether a father is legally bound to pay the expenses of a son detained in a lunatic asylum, has recently been before the Government of Bengal. It seems that it was sought to deduct the claim from the father's pension bill, but legal opinion being against the procedure the orders have been cancelled.

IT has been settled for a Bar dinner to be given to the retiring Chief Justice of Calcutta in the latter part of the present month.

A MADRAS paper recently stated that the Government of India had decided to abolish the Madras gun-factory, and to have but one Factory (at Chinsurah) for all the Commands. It added: "A Deputy Director-General of Factories for all India is to be appointed, whose head-quarters will be at Simla, and who will advise the Director-General of Ordnance on all matters in respect to factories, which will include the Cawnpore harness and saddlery factory, the gunpowder factory at Ishapore, and the shell factory at Cawnpore. The new scheme comes into force from February 1897." We were not aware that shells were made at Cawnpore, but in Madras, perhaps, the existence of Cossipore is not known. As to the statement generally the proposal to have one gun-carriage factory for the whole country has not yet been submitted to the Government of India. Such a change will require the sanction of the Secretary of State, and it is extremely doubtful if this can be obtained for years to come. In any case if ever a central factory is established it certainly will not be at Chinsurah, which is far too remote from the big cantonments of the Punjab and Bengal. As to a Deputy Director of Factories, he has not even been thought of at present.

TENDERS for the Calcutta Municipal 3½ per cent. loan were opened on Friday by the Loan Committee. The total number of tenders received was 243, aggregating Rs. 1,06,59,500. The sum of Rs. 19,00,500 were at a rate varying from Rs. 107-1-0 to Rs. 106-3-0; these tenders were accepted in full, and tenders for the balance of Rs. 99,500 were accepted at Rs. 106-2-0. The average rate accepted was Rs. 106-6-0.

THE annual report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is published. It is an interesting record of almost all the great public questions which came up last year. Amongst the new features in this issue is a complete set of the Regulations of the Port Commissioners, a list of the Presidents of the the Chamber from 1853 to date, and also a general index at the commencement in addition to a detailed index at the end which will gretly facilitate reference to the contents.

THE distribution of the monsoon rainfall during the past week has been to a great extent similar to that which has prevailed during several preceding weeks, that is to say, heavy and fairly continuous rain has been confined to the coast of Burma, of Bengal and of Ganjam, to the central parts of India and to the West Coast districts of the Peninsula, while the remaining parts of the country have had nothing more than showery weather. Happily these showery periods have been more extensive and more frequent than of late. Thus the greater part of the Punjab received rain on Sunday, the 3rd instant, and again on Thursday, the 7th, while there were a good many scattered showers in the interval. Similarly, the centre and east of the Peninsula received good showers on the 2nd, 3rd and 7th, and these showers have effected considerable change in the rainfall situation; but have not been sufficient to obliterate the past deficiency or to raise the rainfall of the present monsoon season up to the average. The general features of the monsoon up to date are as follows: Good rain in Burma; good rain in Bengal except in South-east Bengal, and North Bengal, including Dhubri and Purnea, where the deficiency is considerable to large; short rains in Cachar; short rainfall over the N.-W. P. except the Jhansi district; short rainfall over the Punjab except the Delhi district, though in the Sirsa district any deficiency is now unimportant; ample rainfall in the Malabar districts, and very irregular amounts over the Bombay coast districts; excessively heavy rains over Gujarat, the Central Provinces and a large part of Central India and of Rajputana, while short amounts are reported from the centre and east of the Peninsula.

THE number of reported offences which upon enquiry, are yearly struck off as false in each of the provinces of this Peninsula, show that there is wanting on the part of Subordinate Magistrates that careful examination of complaints which alone is likely to elucidate the truth. Attention is especially directed to this in the Chief Commissioner's comment upon the Central Provinces Criminal Justice Administration Report for last year. The necessity for the more careful sifting of complaints is forcibly illustrated by the statement, that of 12,436 persons brought before the courts on charges of hurt and assault 8,816 were acquitted or discharged. There was an alarming increase of heinous crime, especially of murder, which rose to thirty-five per cent., as well as of culpable homicide, dacoity and robbery. Minor offences against the human body fell off considerably, while offences against property advanced.

AN unusually daring attempt at burglary was made last Tuesday night at Roseneath cottage in Murree, at the residence of Mr. W. F. Blount, Inspector of Army Schools. A Native, of the sweeper class, armed with a large knife and two razors, concealed himself under the bed of Mrs. Blount's room. The lady was about to retire to rest, when she discovered the intruder, who came out from his hiding place on being challenged. When Mrs. Blount endeavoured to lay hold of him he attacked her savagely with the knife. Hearing his wife's cries, Mr. Blount rushed in, and a desperate struggle ensued. Mrs. Blount was wounded in eight places, having one ugly gash on the throat, and her husband was also injured, but held the burglar, however, until Mr. Blount's son, in response to calls from his father, appeared with a revolver and shot the burglar through the leg and foot. The man then gave in, and was secured. Mrs. Blount is progressing favourably. The bungalow, where the occurrence took place, is within three compounds of the Pindi Point Police Post.

THE death of Captain C. M. Collins, of the Bengal Invalid Establishment, which occurred the other day at Mussoorie, removes one more veteran from the fast dwindling lists of the Invalid Corps—the sole remnant of the East India Company's military regime. The deceased Captain entered the service in 1828 and was invalided in 1841, after having attained captain's rank a few months previously. For an invalid, remarks a contemporary, it is certainly not a bad performance to survive retirement by 55 years. The principle of maintaining Invalid Corps was first established about 1765. Officers and men who were only fit for gasrison duty were drafted into the Invalid establishments of the various Presidencies; and these Invalids were at times organised in companies and at others in battalions. At the present moment the total strength of the Invalid establishment in India amounts to twenty; and of this number seven are officers. In the Punjab and Bengal Commands there are four Invalids. In Madras we find no less than fifteen, *viz.*, one Lieutenant-Colonel, three Captains, eight members of the Artilery Veteran Company, and three members of the Infantry Veteran Company. In this connection it should be mentioned that the Madras Veteran Battalion, which was formed in 1811 out of the Veteran Companies which had previously existed, was broken up in 1841; and two companies were formed instead—one of Artillery Veterans stationed at St Thomas' Mount near Madras; and the other of Infantry stationed at Vizagapatam in the Northern Circars—and the survivors of to-day represent all that is left of these establishmens. In Bombay the Invalid establishment is represened by a solitary Major.

A BRIEF survey of the services of the surviving officers of the Bengal Invalid Establishment, observes a contemporary, speaks volumes for the longevity of "Invalids" even in India. The *doyen* among these officers is Captain James Anderson of the Bengal Establishment, who entered the Company's service as early as 1825. He attained his present rank in 1841 and was invalided in 1846. The gallant Captain like the late Captain Collins, is a resident of Musoorie. The next in seniority is Captain Alexander Hadfield, whose first commission dates from 1826. He attained his present rank in 1841, and was invalided in 1853 and has ever since been living at Ootacamund on the Nilgiris, where he is well-known as a great shikari. The third in seniority is Major Reynolds, who constitutes the entire complement of the Bombay Establishment. He entered in 1828, attained his present rank in 1851, was invalided in the following year and is now residing on the Nilgiris. Captain James Murray of the Bengal Establishment stands fourth in respect of seniority, having entered in 1840. He attained his captaincy in 1852, and was invalided in 1855 and is now residing at Mussoorie. Two officers entered in 1841, *viz.*, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Grant and Captain Robert Mayne, both of the Madras Establishment. The former is residing at Coonoor on the Nilgiris, while the latter has been settled, since he was invalided in 1853, at Vellore, which has the reputation of being one of the hottest stations in India, but which seems nevertheless to be favourable enough to longevity provided one is fortified with a pension. The "youngster" of this company of tough survivals is Captain E. S. Begbie, who entered in 1843 and was invalided in 1853, since which date he has been settled in the Nilgiris.

AN interesting little incident in connection with the Royal wedding festivities was witnessed by a favoured section of the spectators who had gathered about St. James's Palace to see the return of the bride and bridegroom to Marlborough House. Just as the last of the escort of Life Guards had passed, and people were commencing to disperse (says the London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post*), a French casement on the first floor of the Palace was opened and the tiny little Prince Edward of York, looking, as the ladies would say, "very bonny," in a pretty little white frock, appeared with his nurse. For a time the crowd were at a loss as to who the fair, curly-headed little stranger could be, but they soon grasped the situation, and sent up an approving cheer, to which the little Prince responded with a quaintly-profound bow. The salutation elicited an enthusiastic response, which palpably gratified the little fellow immensely, for he commenced blowing kisses to those below most energetically. This performance went on for some little time, to the mingled amusement and delight of the crowd, and it was only on the nurse exercising a little gentle coercion that his youthful Royal Highness retired into the background. Even then he only did so to return again in response to the cheers of a rapidly-thickening gathering to make another elaborate bow before finally retiring.

IT is proposed to hold a field-day at Senchal shortly of all the troops in the Darjeeling Command, Major King Hall will be the Commanding Officer.

IT is stated at Loango, on the West Coast of Africa, that a French officer has returned there from Wadelai on the Nile. He is reported to have said that the French would soon have a force of 100,000 armed men in that district.—The report is denied.

MR. OZAMME and Mr. Reeve, who went from England in October last to West Africa to meet the French Commissioners and with them delimit the boundaries of the French Senegal settlement and the English settlement of Gambia, arrived at Liverpool, on July 22, on board the steamer Cameroon. Mr. Commissioner Hammond came home in the same steamer.

DURING the past three years there has been no change in the number of registration offices in Assam. But there was a large increase in the total number of registrations effected, the figures under this head for the year 1895-96 being the highest since the formation of the Province into a separate administration. Compared with the preceding year, the results of 1895-96 show an increase of 3,383 in the total number of registrations. From the 1st of April, 1895, the minimum fee leviable for the registration of a document was reduced from 12 annas to 8 annas, and to this cause the smallness of the increase (Rs. 82) under receipts to be mainly attributed. There was also a slight increase (Rs. 172) in the total expenditure and a falling-off of Rs. 90 under surplus. In comparison with the year 1893-94, there was, in 1895-96, an increase of 4.079 in the number of documents registered, of Rs. 464 and Rs. 756, respectively, under total receipts and expenditure, and a decrease of Rs. 292 in the net surplus. The large increase in the number of registrations in 1895-96, as compared with the preceding two years, was chiefly due to documents affecting immovable property the registration of which is compulsory.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DR. COWASJI HORMUSJI presided at the adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, when there were also present:—The Hon. Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotamdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, C. T. Burke, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, F. Edgelow, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosoo Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. B. Phillips, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr. Viegas proposed "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report as to what sum should in his opinion be allotted annually in addition to the sum now annually budgetted for the improvement of streets, for widening the existing streets in the congested parts of the city, and to favour the Corporation with any remarks that he may deem advisable to further this object."

Mr. R. H. Vincent seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.

THE TRAFFIC AT MUSJID BUNDER.

The Corporation next considered resolution of the Standing Committee "That in their opinion it was extremely disirable that the widening of Musjid Bunder Road should be steadily prosecuted, and that special funds should be provided from time to time when opportunities for purchasing ground occurred."

In accordance with a notice of motion on the subject, Dr. Bhalchandra proposed "That the Corporation concur with the opinion of the Standing Committee that it is desirable that the widening of Musjid Bunder Road should be steadily prosecuted as opportunities for purchasing ground occur. That, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the acquisition of the two properties referred to in letter No. 4095, dated 2nd June, from the Commissioner to the Secretary."

The Hon. Mr. Metha moved an amendment to the effect that a Committee be appointed to consider the matter and to report on it at an early meeting of the Corporation.

Mr. Hasambhoy remarked that the amendment was an useless one, as the Committee would not be able to notice the heavy traffic on the road, as this time of the year was not one "of busy season at the bunder."

Dr. Jan Mahomed Ismail was also opposed to it as the improvement was as urgent as necessary and desirable. He endorsed Mr. Hassambhai's opinion that the proposed improvement would materially prevent accidents and the consequent loss of life in the locality.

Mr. Shroff took the same view, and urged that at least two or three houses at one end of the street must be taken up for the present to relieve the congested traffic.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal supported the amendment, and said that before coming to a final conclusion the Corporation must make enquiries and satisfy themselves on the subject.

Dr. Viegas remarked that this street was most in want of improvement, and that the matter should be at once taken up.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi was opposed to Mr. Mehta's amendment. He was of opinion that the Corporation should go on taking up one house after another as opportunity occurs. He moved another amendment to the effect that the two set-backs recommended by the Standing Committee be acquired at once and the necessary money be sanctioned for the purpose, and that the question of general improvement be referred to the committee proposed by Mr. Mehta.

This amendment was carried by a majority.

THE PUBLIC HALL.

Priority having been obtained for the consideration of the report of the Committee of the Corporation on the subject of the proposed Public Hall.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that, with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, dated 3rd December 1894, and the report of the Committee on the proposed public hall, the Corporation accepted the gift of five lakhs of rupees from Bai Dinbai for the hall on terms and conditions already arranged on consultation with that lady.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla seconded the proposal, and it was carried.

BUILDINGS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon. Mr. Mehata asked for and obtained priority the for following motion:—"That the Corporation are, of opinion that, pending the construction of new school houses, it is most desirable that the balance shown in the Joint Schools Committee's Budget should be utillized to a considerable extent in renting better and more suitable houses than exist at present. He suggested that the letter to the President from Mr. Acting Secretary Logan on the subject of the Government grant towards establishing a building fund for primary schools be also considered along with the motion. The Hon. Mr. Mehta, after adverting to the importance of the subject, said that the Government deserved the best thanks of the Corporation for offering to contribute to the building fund started by the Corporation a sum of Rs. 50,000. He took it as one good result of the interest which H. E. the Governor had personally taken in the question of primary school accommodation, and the public of Bombay were greatly indebted to his Excellency for the impetus which his Excellency had given to the matter. (Hear, hear.) The speaker, then proceeding to criticise certain portions of the Government letter, argued that Government were entirely mistaken in the novel interpretation they had put on section 120 clause 2 (c) of the Municipal Act, which provided that the amount of the Municipal contribution, plus the school fees for a given year, should be twice the Government grant for that year. The Government evidently desired to apply the provisions of this clause to any grant that they might make for buildings, and would add this grant to their annual contribution for the purpose of arriving at the liability of the Corporation to provide, with the school fees, an amount which would be equal to double the Government contribution. The question of the relative liabilities of the Government and the Corporation with regard to primary education having been discussed at great length and settled already at the time of the transfer of the schools to the Municipality, it was surprising that the Government should endeavour, at this time of day, to put upon the section a construction which was foreign to its letter and spirit, which was belied by the action already taken by them with regard to the payment of a moiety for the schools over the Bholeswur and Market, and which again was in contradiction to an authoritative pronouncement made by Government in one of their letters on the subject addressed to the Corporation in 1891. In that letter the Government observing a proper distinction between whatever technically called Building Grants and their usual contribution towards the maintenance of primary educetion, had distinctly stated that any grants-in-aid for buildings for which the Corporation would apply under the Grant-in-Aid Code would be assigned, as far the funds available for the purpose would permit. In order to prevent misunderstandings in future, it was therefore, the duty of the Corporation to inform the Government of their views on this question. They must tell Government that if they did not pay their share towards the construction of buildings the object which they as well as the Corporation had so much at heart—would be frustrated. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Mehta then proceeded to maintain that even before the statutory obligation to maintain primary education was thrown by the Act of 1888 upon the Municipality of this city, the Corporation had made voluntary contributions towards education while the Government had not done all that they might have been expected to do. For example the primary schools which they gave over to the Corporation were, to use the Hon. Mr. Kirkham's forcible expression, in a most disgraceful condition with respect to their accommodation. (Hear, hear). The Government having contributed next to nothing for several years past towards school buildings in Bombay, while some of the mofussil Municipalities had been liberally endowed, there was now a greater obligation than ever upon Government no longer to neglect the claims of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) In the last paragraph of the Government letter a doubt was expressed as to the ability of Government, having regard to the uncertainty of provincial finances, to meet the Corporation whenever they proposed to make a building grant in future. If the Government thought they would not always be able to give a moiety towards the building fund, Mr. Mehta proposed the raising of a loan of, say, 10 lakhs which, at 4 per cent., and running for 40 years, would require Rs. 46,800 odd per year as charges for sinking fund and interest. The Government moiety would thus come to a little over Rs. 23,000 per annum. Pending the settlement of the big scheme involved in this proposition, the speaker observed that the Joint Schools' Committee might draw upon their available balance for the purpose of renting decent school houses. The Secretary had been good enough to supply him with a complete list of all the schools giving detailed information as to rent and the area per pupil in each class room. It appeared from the tables prepared by him that the existing state of things was not so very bad and hopeless after all, that while a few of the schools might be described as good, some other were very fair in regard to accommodation. (Hear, hear.) There were, however, a number of schools which were in a very bad way, and they might be provided with suitable houses which he was sure the Joint Schools Committee would do, as they were themselves keenly alive to the defects of existing accomodation. (Hear, hear.)

He then moved "That the letter to the President be recorded. (2) That the Corporation tender its best thanks to the Government for sanctioning a building grant to the Municipality of Rs. 50,000. (3) That the Corporation feel at the same time bound to point out that they do not understand the reference in the said letter to the provisions of clause 2 (c) of section 120 of the Municipal Act of 1888, that the said section does not apply to building grants, and that Government themselves have recognised such principles in the building grant for the Bhuleshwar School. (4) That they are equally unable to understand the reference to a contemplated school in Tank Street, but they intend to appoint a Committee to frame proposals for utilising the building fund for Primary Schools. (5) That they regret that Government think that there are circumstances which are likely to make it impossible for Government to contribute large sums annually towards the building of Primary Schools in Bombay. (6) That the Corporation desire to point out that, previous to the passing of the Municipal Act of 1888, when there was no legal obligation on the Corporation for the maintenance of primary education and the care of primary education in the City of Bombay vested in Government, no building grant for the construction of primary schools was ever made, though such grants for primary schools were largely made for the rest of the Presidency. (7) That the inability of Government to contribute a moiety of the cost equally with the Corporation will unfortunately result in defeating the object which both Government and the Corporation have at heart. (8) That under these circumstances the Corporation requests Government to inform them if in case the Corporation raises a loan of, say, from 10 to 15 lakhs for building primary schools, Government would be pleased to undertake to contribute a moiety of the annual payment for interest and sinking fund. 9) That the Corporation are of opinion that pending the construction of new school-houses, it is most desirable that the balances shown in the Joint Schools Committee's budget should be utilised, to a considerable extent, in renting better and more suitable houses than exist at present.

The debate on the question was adjourned until the 24th instant; and the Corporation adjourned to next Thursday.

MATRICULATED TEACHERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The grievances on this subject as summed up by your correspondents are (1) that matriculates of standing and experience are superseded by matriculates junior in service and even by fresh matriculates; (2) that they are superseded by collegians; and (3) that their prospects are totally barred in consequence of the ceasing of interchanges as the immediate result of the handing over of schools to Municipalities and Native States.

I may at the outset assert without fear of contradiction that the case is brought forward by your correspondents without exaggeration, and it therefore behoves the authorities to consider and redress, if necessary, the grievances. I should now try to substantiate by specific reference to the Directories of the Department what "M" has thought fit to describe in general terms. It is always wise to bear in mind the old maxim, "Never make comparisons." But there are occasions when men forget the words of wisdom.

Let me at this stage refer your readers to the pages of the Directory of the Bombay Educational Department for the year 1893-94 and the Directory of the Kathiawar Educational Department and the Kathiawar State's Educational Department for the year 1894 and point out some typical supersessions of matriculates by matriculates as shown in the following diagram, leaving untouched for the present those by collegians.

Educational Dept., N. D.				Kathiawar Educational Dept.				Kathiawar State's Educational Dept.			
No. of Directory.	Length of Service.		Monthly Salary.	No. of Directory.	Length of Service.		Monthly Salary.	No. of Directory.	Length of Service.		Monthly Salary.
	yrs.	m.	Rs.		yrs.	m	Rs.		yrs.	m.	Rs.
480	25	4	40	61	22	4	35	44	13	10	30
597	18	2	30	39	20	3	55	36	12	8	35
661	13	11	25	54	17	8	40	26	10	2	45
259	8	8	70	65	13	11	30	58	9	5	25
708	8	1	20	28	12	8	75	18	9	3	55
228	4	0	75	80	12	8	25	69	7	2	20
524	3	4	40	48	1	10	50	55	0	4	30
577	1	7	35	58	0	3	40	29	0	3	45

The figures speak for themselves and require no lengthy remarks from me. In all cases the matriculates have been superseded by matriculates. In the absence of special grounds, therefore, the supersessions are not justifiable and help to prove that the objects aimed at by the initiator of the Directory have been frustrated rather than realised. When the supersessions of matriculates by their equals in merit are numerous, I should be trying the patience of your readers were I here to point out the supersessions by collegians. Of course I should be sorry to be understood to say that collegians are not superior in knowledge to matriculates. But knowledge without experience is like body without soul. It is therefore strange that the collegians are encouraged at the expense of able and experienced Matriculates.

Your correspondent rightly complains of the ceasing of interchanges. It has a special signification when applied to Kathiawar with its hundred and one separate States and when applied to municipalities, detached as they all are from one another. The employes little knew when they entered the Department that it would be decentralised and the chances of promotion narrowed down at the stroke of a pen. The news must have been to them like a bolt from the blue. And what precautions have been taken to stop the prospects of old employes being barred by the scheme introduced in Kathiawar in 1893 it is not permitted to the mortals of the Department to know. One thing, however, is certain, that interchanges are now a thing of the past, and with them the prospect of promotion also. It is therefore both just and prudent that some sort of stimulus should be provided to keep up the efficiency of the Department. That may be secured by arranging a graduated scheme of annual promotions with a fixed maximum or by reviving interchanges or by counting a fixed length of service as equivalent to the passing of a higher examination as suggested by your correspondent "T" in the issue of the 23rd ultimo.

I may conclude with an earnest appeal to Messrs. Chatfield and Tarkhad. The former can persuade the municipalities to better the lot of those entrusted to their care. The latter can do no little by inducing the Chiefs, many of whom are themselves the fittest to initiate the necessary reforms. I may make particular mention of Jamnagar, Porbandar, Junagadh, and Bhavnagar as coming under the above category. The last named State has at its helm a very intelligent and promising young Chief. It is not long he was installed as a ruler before he has shown signs of wise administration in many directions. By putting the Education Department under Mr. J. N. Unwalla, M. A., who, as your readers must be aware, has won golden opinions as Principal of the Samaldas College, he has, as if it were, given his assent to the carrying out of reforms on the model of the Baroda State, whose example he has followed in this matter. As for Junagadh, as long as the Honourable Behechardass is connected with the State, the Education Department will find in him a champion of steady reform. Jamnagar and Porbondar being administered by educated European Officers, would yield to none in furthering the cause of education.

Let me finally disclaim any intention to impute motives to the officers concerned. On the contrary, I have the highest regard for Messrs. Chatfield and Tarkhad, both of whom have at heart the interests of the Department they so honourably preside over. It is with this knowledge and conviction that I appeal to the sense of justice and equity of both these gentlemen. I may conclude by remarking that if my observations are taken in the spirit in which they are conceived, I have not the least doubt that they will be duly considered and attended to.—Yours, &c.,

A.

SIR ORACLE SPEAKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 8th instant Mr. J. G. D'Soza, the one of your correspondent, wrongly inserts the names of the Parsees. If he were aware, he would not have done so. I think nearly twenty years must have been passed about the discussion of Dokhma, on the Malabar Hill, between the Parsees and the Government. Of course, on an account of some plausible grounds the latter lost their reasons. Even the memorable speech of late Mr Enisty, the most renowned Barrister of Bombay, is still in the eyes of the old as well as in the eyes of the young people. From this little information which I have given to your correspondent, Mr. J. G. D'Souza, I think, he will not insert again the names of the people who have already settled their point amicably.—Yours, &c.,

A ZORASTRIAN OF THE FIRST TYPE.

THE following appears in the *Rangoon Gazette*:—The public of Rangoon generally will be glad to hear that a limited company has been formed with unlimited means to provide a better class of hired conveyance than is at present available in our streets. The new form of conveyance can be used open or closed at will of the fare. This class of conveyance is very much in evidence on the Continent of Europe and very suitable for the tropics. Cab offices will be established in the town and suburbs for the hire of the vehicles. This introduction will be a great convenience and will gradually exterminate the hideous gharries now plying for hire in our streets which are uncomfortable, evil smelling, and dangerous, and more suitable to be reckoned as a memento of a prehistoric race.

TRIAL OF THE SUB-JUDGE OF GONDA

(FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 3RD AUGUST.)

The trial of the Subordinate Judge of Gonda; commenced in the SessionsCourt of Fyzabad, on Monday, before Colonel Cowie.

For the Prosecution—Mr. E Chamier, Government Prosecutor; Kunwar Parmanand, Allahabad Government Pleader; and ShankerDhayal, Fyzabad Government Pleader.

For the defence—Mr. J. B. Boyle, Mr. Percy Wheeler, and Mr. Hamid Ali, Barristers-at-law. Mr. P. Kain, pleader; Sayad Ali Hasan, Pleader.

The charge was read to Ikbal Ali, who pleaded not guilty.

Two assessors were appointed, viz., Debi Parshad and Mahommad Ibrahim.

Mr. Chamier addressed the assessors in Urdu. The following is a brief summary of what he said:—The alleged date of bribery is 10th July 1893. Two Patan Dins, Bhagu and Fakira were partners in grain dealing, their kothi being in Nawabganj. They quarrelled about profits and appointed one Kadir Baksh as panch (arbitrator). He decided that two Patan Dins were to get Rs. 1,632 and a house from Bhagu and Fakira. Then the two Patan Dins sued on the basis of this award, claiming effect should be given to it in the Court of the Sub-Judge. Proceedings were over by 30th June and the decision was given on 10th July. We say that Sita Ram, on the morning of 10th July, gave a Rs. 500 note to the Sub-Judge. Sita Ram, the mukhtar of the plaintiffs, wanted Rs. 500 for the bribe. He went to a relative, Beli Prasad, who is munim to Kanu Mal-Surju Prasad in Nawabganj. Beli Prasad offered him cash. He said I want notes. Beli said I have no notes and sent for Tauleshar. Tauleshar has a firm in partnership with Kadir Baksh, the panch. Beli said to Tauleshar give Sita-Ram a note for Rs. 500. Tauleshar took Sita Ram with him and gave him a note. Because Tauleshar had no dealings with Sita Ram he wrote the note against Kanu Mal-Surju Prasad, with consent of Beli, who has every authority in his own firm. Sita Ram took the note to Gonda and stayed at Ajudhia Das Mahant's. Kunar Bahadur was there also. That evening one Karam Chand, who lived in the Sub-Judge's compound, came, and in the presence of Kunar Bahadur some conversation took place with Sita Ram. The next morning Karam Chand came again and Sita Ram went with him. Sita Ram says he went and gave the note to the Sub-Judge and came back and told Kunar Bahadur. The order was passed that day in favour of the plaintiff's giving them Rs. 1,632 and a house. On 12th July Sita Ram applied for execution. The same day the Sub-Judge ordered "Kurki jari karo," and at that time the decree was not ready. On 15th Bhagu and Fakira came and paid in Rs. 1,632+ costs, &c., i.e., 1,895 in all. Then came the Mohurrum holiday. The Court opened on 22nd. On 15th Bhagu and Fakira presented petition, saying we pay in Rs. 1,895. Don't let decree-holder have it before we appeal. The order passed was:—"Can't stay execution because appeal not yet filed." On 27th the two Patan Dins got the money. After that Bhagu and Fakira appealed and won, but the two Patan Dins had become bankrupt. So Bhagu and Fakira got nothing. It will be proved that the Sub-Judge on 22nd July himself paid in that very Rs. 500 note into the Bank of Bengal.

He paid Rs. 2,200 ..{ 2 notes of Rs. 500=1,000.
{ 12 notes of Rs. 100=1,200.

two of Rs. 500 ..{ 1 note from Sita Ram.
{ 1 note from Gonda Treasury

twelve of Rs. 100= twelve notes all from Gonda Treasury.

We go into the matter of the Gonda Treasury notes because it proves that the person who paid in the Gonda Rs. 500 note was the same person who took all the other notes from Gonda, and he can't say I didn't pay in the other Rs. 500 notes. Thirteen notes are from Gonda and the accused had them, and the 14th came from Sita Ram. Three years after this occurrence Government ordered an inquiry and eight cases were on before Mr. Campbell at Gonda. It was then that proof was obtained in this case and the number of the Rs. 500 note became known, and then it was found out he had paid it into the Bank of Bengal.

Mr. Chamier to the Court: I beg to refer Court to record of committing Magistrate. When the inquiry commenced the note was not traced, and in fact up to the evening of 16th ultimo it was lost. On morning of 17th a telegram came saying the notes had arrived, and on 18th a letter came from Mr. Berrill, but without explanation as to the delay. I refused to produce the notes because I wished to make inquiry as to why these notes had been so delayed. I propose to put in Mr. Berrill as my witness to show how the delay arose.

Mr. Boyle: Mr. Chamier did not produce the notes before Lower Court, where he ought to have.

Mr. Chamier: I had the notes but thought it right to inquire.

Mr. Boyle: We applied for production of the envelope in which notes came as well as the notes.

Mr. Berrill was then called on first by the Court as a Court's witness under Section 540, and stated: Here are the two notes. I never received the envelope in which the notes came up from Calcutta. Can explain this. This is the letter which came in the envelope with the notes. It purports to have been sent on 29th June. That they were despatched is borne out by a subsequent letter in answer to inquiry as to why the notes had not arrived. The first letter is addressed to Naini Tal. I left Naini Tal on the night of 1st July. It could not have reached before the evening of 2nd July. Where it was subsequently addressed to, I can't positively say. On 16th I received the notes in Allahabad in registered cover from Mr. Billings, Assistant-Inspector-General at Naini Tal who informed me that he had received the notes, from the Head Office of the Inspector-General of Police of Allahabad. I inquired in that office and ascertained that the envelope containing these notes had been received and opened in the ordinary course of business at the Head Office, Allahabad, and the envelope destroyed and notes sent to Mr. Billings.

To Mr. Chamier: This seal shows the document was received on 10th July at the Head Office, Allahabad.

Q.—Is there any means of finding out where this letter and the notes were between 29th June and 10th July?

A.—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Boyle: I got to Allahabad on 11th or 12th of July, I don't know whether the letter was in the Head Office before that. I am connected with the Head Office. Can't say when it was redirected to Mr. Billings at Naini Tal. I believe my office keeps an office letter despatch book. I have not taken the trouble to examine it. I have made no inquiry from Mr. Billings as to when this letter first reached Naini Tal. Mr. Billings probably keeps an office letter receipt book.

Q.—Is there not a departmental rule about the keeping up of these books in Mr. Billings' office?

A.—Yes.

I didn't see any necessity for making any inquiry from Mr. Billings as to when he got that letter and despatched the notes. The Government Prosecutor has asked me if I could account for the delay. I can't recollect whether he said the matter was important. I inquired from the Head Office, but not from Mr. Billings. When I first saw these notes that piece was cut out of each note. When I wrote to Mr. Chamier I gave him reasons for the delay and sent him the first letter only. (Then said), I did not give any reasons when I first sent the letter. I may have communicated beforehand, with Mr. Chamier about why the notes were delayed. Mr. Billings, when he sent the notes, gave me an explanation of the delay, and that is why I did not ask for one. It was subsequent to my getting the notes from Mr. Billings that I got his explanation. As far as I remember I sent on Mr. Chamier's letter to me about the delay to Mr. Billings, and Mr. Billings then explained, and I sent Mr. Billings' letter on to Mr. Chamier.

Mr. Chamier: I produce it.

Mr. Boyle: I want Mr. Billings' letter. Have you produced Mr. Billing's letter? I have produced this. Do you call that a letter? It is the document I received in a registered cover with the notes. I received nothing beyond that. I call it a document now, not a letter.

In chief you said Mr. Billing's letter informed me he had received the notes from the G. I. P. at the Head Office, Allahabad, Show me in this document where there is any such information? There is none. I don't remember at any time believing that these letters had gone to Assam, or conveying any information to Mr. Chamier that they had gone to Assam.

Adhar Banerji: Am 2nd Clerk in Bank of Bengal. roduces books and papers before the Magistrate. I ere produced exhibitQ, i.e., a memo. of Government rrency notes paid in by Ikbal Ali, also exhibit R, "account current pay in slip," dated 22nd July 3. Also exhibit S, i.e., certified copy of current ount ledger of Ikbal Ali, 25th June 1893 to 31st ember 1893. Signed by Mr. Warren, Agent. He it me. Also oroduces T1 and T2, two letters of rmation by Ikbal Ali. Also U1 and U2, i.e., fied copies of register of currency notes.

T1, Home Circle.

J2, Foreign Circle.

duce three original registers V1, V2 and V3, which U1 and U2 were prepared.

cross-examined.

Dat: Am treasurer and gomashta in Bengal Lucknow. Shown register, says, this is my ure in mahajani. I sign when notes or cash id in. I created Rs. 2,197-11-0 to Ikbal Ali and -0 is bhatta exchange.

-examined by Mr. Boyle: I know mahajani ng) business. A munim has the power to take say, of Rs. 5,000 from a firm, for his own firm for himself. If a man goes to a shop and o buy a note or to get a loan, it is recorded as as a loan, i.e., the note is entered as bought d, or is entered as advanced as a loan.

Chamier objects that the witness is not an

alik is Lala Sheo Pershad. He does banking other mahajan, and I am his gomashta.

yle read out a certain entry. Does this mean e was a sale or a loan?

s wrote down the entry, looked at it and was a loan and if the munim received the the entry should be made in the name of e', in his master's books. If the munim lent the note to some one else he would enter that in his books. If I cause another firm to lend money zabani or by rukra to some one, I should undoubtedly enter it in my books that I owed that firm so much money; the entry would be made that same day. If the transaction was by post, then should enter it as soon as I got the letter. I should also enter the name of the person to whom I had caused the money to be given. What would an entry as follows mean?

"Gur Dayal, Harnarain kajama chabra shahi marfat Harnarain madhe lot ke." That Harnarain paid in Rs. 500 cash from Gur Dayal and Harnarain.

Now what is the meaning of "madeh lot ke?" Does it not mean that Gur Dayal and Harnarain had taken a note and paid in Rs. 500 as the price of the note? I think Gur Dayal and Harnarain paid the money through Harnarain "madhe lot ke," but did not then know the number of the note, and so merely had "madhe lot ke" written.

One of the assessors to the witness: Does not "madhe" mean "babat" (relating to)?

A.—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Chamier: Mr. Chamier asked for exhibits M. and O. Witness said I can't read these books. It is a mixture of Kaithi and something else. Read out by Mr. Chamier. Rs. 500, Surju Pershad, Kannu Mal, Rs. 500 note kita ek, chota 17 80230. M. Bhalai Ram, Kadir Baksh's roznamcha This means a Rs. 500 note was given to Kannu Mal. If Kannu Mal sold a note and got Rs. 500 then, ought there to be an entry on the jama (credit) side?

A.—Yes.

Here, there is no entry of Rs. 500. Is it a loan?

Where there is only a debit entry then it is a loan.

If A owe Rs. 5,000 to B—is that a loan?

A.—Can't say if it is a loan, without knowing intermediate occurrences.

Shown marked entry on page 64 of exhibit O.

This means Kunwar Bahadur paid Rs. 500 on account of the note. It means Kanu Mal, Surju Pershad credited Bholai Ram, Kadir Baksh with Rs. 500 paid in by Kadir Baksh in these books, i.e., K. M. and Surju Pershad's books.

If I take a Rs. 5,000 loan from Bank of Bengal and the order reaches you and I ask for notes, what will you write?

A.—I should write "Chamier Sahib ka nam mahrfat khud or mahrfat falan Rs. 5000."

If cash Rs. 5,000 Chamier Shahib ka nam mahrfat khud Rs. 5,000 naked deya. And if notes should give their number.

(A. E. Grindal, from Calcutta Currency Office, examined, instead of N. K. Bose, who appeared in lower Court, the defence not ojecting.)

Produce file containing cancelled note accounts, i.e., exhibit E. Each page shows the date on which the notes on that page were cancelled.

Shown page, 28th March 1894. It is signed by me at the bottom A. E.-G.

At top of page is a page showing the serial No. and the serial letter of all Calcutta Circle Rs. 500 notes which have been received from England.

Two notes were withdrawn on 28th and cancelled on 29th March 1894.

I compare these lists with the notes themselves that are cancelled, to see that the lists are correct and then I sign.

Shown the two notes. When notes are going to be cancelled the signatures are taken off and destroyed by the Assistant Comptroller-General.

This is done before the notes come to me. The number on the left half is present when I compare them. I know nothing about the cutting out of the number on the left half. That is done in the Cancelled Note Department. I have often been down into the Department and seen it. If I give you the small number of a note, its value, and the big number of that note, can you tell me what the serial letter will be? I can tell that from the "Notes Cypher Book." Small No. 17 will be found in all circles, but not letter V. Letter V is for Calcutta notes only.

Cross-examined: The part cut out is nearly 1 inch deep and 3 inches long. There might have been endorsement of names on the backs of these pieces. I don't know if the Currency Office takes any precautions to preserve them.

Re-examined: There are no other notes in existence with 17 on them and worth Rs. 500, except this series of Calcutta notes V-17

Mr. Chamier tendered Mr. Bose for cross-examination by the defence, as he did not propose to call him.

Declined.

Rass Bihari stated: Was Note Clerk in 1893 in Bank of Bengal and kept up the Home and Foreign Circle Registers. The Home Circle includes Allahabad or Allah. Cal, shown VI, pp. 142, 152, 259.

Page 142.—Entry of 22nd July 1893 about No. 64937 a Rs. 50 note is in my handwriting.

Page 152.—Entries for same date for 8 notes of Rs. 100 each are in my handwriting.

Page 259.—Entries for same date about two Rs. 500 notes are in my writing, shown V 3.

Page 190.—Entries for 22nd July 1893 about the Rs. 100 notes, Home Circle, in my writing.

Page 250.—Entries for same date, about three Rs. 50 notes, are in my writing.

In all these entries both receipts and issues are in my writing.

Adjourned.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 4TH AUGUST.

The trial of the Subordinate Judge of Gonda commenced in the Sessions Court of Fyzabad on Tuesday before Colonel Cowie.

For the prosecution—Mr. E. Chamier, Government Prosecutor; Kunwar Parmanand, Allahabad Government Pleader; and Shankar Dhayal, Fyzabad Government Pleader.

For the defence—Mr. J. B. Boyle, Mr. Percy Wheeler, and Mr. Hamid Ali, barristers-at-law. Mr. P. Kain, pleader; Saiyid Ali Hasan, pleader.

The charge was read to Ikbal Ali, who pleaded not guilty.

Two assessors were appointed, viz., Debi Parshad and Muhammad Ibrahim.

Ras Bihari, No. 5, continued: I produce exhibit V2. At page 247 are entries, dated 5th September 1893, about four notes of Rs. 500 each, i.e., three notes of Calcutta Circle and one note of Lahore Circle. The entries refer to both receipts and issues, and are all in my handwriting. The receipt entries are written at the very time the notes are received. So also as regards issues. (Shown exhibit Q.) Says, it is all in my handwriting. The word "self" in this exhibit Q shows that Ikbal Ali paid on the amount himself. (Shown exhibit R.) It is written by Niwaran Chandra Prakashi, not now in the service of the Bank. Don't know where he is. Recognise his writing, because I have seen him write frequently. (Shown exhibit S.) This signature is Mr. Warren's. (Shown exhibits U1 and U2.) Says, these are signed by Mr. Warren.

Not cross-examined.

Ganga Ram: I am money-tester in Gonda Treasury since five years. The book produced is the note-bahi from 3rd April 1893 to 31st March 1894.

In this, receipts and issues of notes are written. I wrote this book in part, and Har Shanker Lal wrote the rest. Looking at panna 21, under date 29 June 1893. I find entry of issue of 800 rupees worth of notes thus:—

Rs. 800, Saiyed Ikbal Ali, Sub-Judge ke nam. Detail—Rs. 500 one note 55,030 V-17 Cal., Rs. 300 three notes for Rs. 100 each—12,944 chota, 42; 12,929 chota, 42; 02,525 chota, 41. Total Rs. 800, marfat Abdulla. This is in my handwriting. The entries, dated 25th August, are all in my writing. The entries, dated 27th May 1893, on panna 12, are in my writing on receipt and issue side.

Defence requested the entries should be read out, as those of 27th May 1893, e.g., had never been alluded to by the prosecution in the lower Court. The entries dated 25 August were then read as follows: Saiyed Mahomed Asad Ali, of Lucknow, Rs. 2,000, four notes for Rs. 500 each, namely:—No. 86443 chota 17, No. 86444 chota 17, No. 80562 chota 17, No. 72595 chota 28. These are on the issue side. The entries, dated 27th May 1893, were then read as follows:—

Rs. 100, Saiyed Ikbal Ali, Sub-Judge ke nam; Rs. 100 note marfat Ajudhia Prasad, No. 21015, serial letter D.

The entry dated 7th June is as follows:—

Saiyed Ikbal Ali, Sub-Judge ke nam; Rs. 400, four notes of Rs. 100 each, namely:—No. 20232 chota 30, No. 43486 chota 30, No. 89100 chota 23, No. 43, 490 chota 30.

Note.—The word chota means serial number, the number of the series or small number as opposed to the general number.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wheeler: The serial numbering of the pannas or pages is written up day by day and not all at once. It is also a custom to write the numbers of the pages of a bahi at the time. I can't say whether the numbers on the pages of this bahi have been written at one time or not. The number on the top of page 14 has been written in blue ink. All these numbers on pages 35, 36 and 37, &c., were written three years ago. I don't know whether this is English ink or not. I get this sort of ink from the daftari. There are also some marks on this page made in blue ink.

In this item 320—I don't see any alteration. The 2 is merely written with thick ink. I see there is an alteration on this page. At first there was the letter "U" and now it has been made "V." The number of the note is 55030. Don't know who made this alteration. This ink seems to me to have been used long ago. In my opinion it was written as long as three years ago. (Shown page 14.) Some alteration has been made in this page. The previous entry was wrong and afterwards it has been corrected.

Page 26.—No alteration has been made in this page.

(Shown page 27.) Nothing seems to be written here. Mr. Wheeler asked the Court to order the witness to answer questions properly. The Court asked the same question and then the witness said yes, there has been some alteration made in this entry. (Shown page 29.) Some alteration has been made on this page in two places. (Shown page 39.) There appears to have been some alteration made here also.

The defence stated that they had called attention to a few pages only to call the Court's attention to the fact that alterations abounded in the book.

Not re-examined.

Har Shanker Lal: I was Naeb-Treasurer at Gonda in 1893. Looking at exhibit A under date 15th June 1893 to entry Rs. 300, Saiyed Ikbal Ali, Sub-Judge Sahib ke nam—Rs. 200, 2 notes, Rs. 100 each; Rs. 100, 2 notes Rs. 50 each. These are issue entries in my writing. The receipt and issue entries of 8th July 1893, page 24, are partly in my handwriting and partly in that of Ganga Prasad. These entries relate to an issue of Rs. 700.

(Shown exhibit B, i.e., the mahajani note register.) It dates from 1st August 1892 and up to January 1894 is in my handwriting. I alone wrote this book. This register shows under date 22nd April 1893 in my writing that note No. 70057 was received on that date from Mahant Har Charan Das and was paid out on 21st June 1895 to Kazi Abdul Ali.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wheeler: I can't say if Ikbal Ali himself used to come to buy notes. The word "marfat" is not entered against the entries of the notes. In this register there is an entry on 21st June 1893 of note 70057, and I cannot say whether the figure 1 is altered to 2, or the figure 2 has been altered to 1 in the date.

(Shown the entry dated 29th June regarding the note No. 55030.) It seems that some alteration has been made in this entry. In my opinion the figure 19 has been altered to 29. Now I can say that, firstly, it was 1 and now it has been made 2. Exhibit A, dated 21st June, page 20, note No. 70057. This entry was filled up at the same time the note was issued. It is in black ink. The ink on the whole page is the same.

V. G. Kelly, Treasury Head Clerk, Partabgarh: Was employed in Gonda Treasury as Assistant Treasury Clerk from 11th December 1889 to 10th December 1894. I kept the Foreign and Home Circle Note Register. (Shown the register, i.e., exhibit C.) On 29th June 1893 three notes for Rs. 100 each were issued to Ikbal Ali. On 15th June two notes for Rs. 100 each were issued to Ikbal Ali. On 8th July these notes for Rs. 100 were given to Nur Ali. On 8th July one note of Rs. 50 was issued to Nur Ali. On 29th June 1893 one note for Rs. 500 paid to Ikbal Ali. Lower down an entry shows that a note was issued on 22nd June 1893 to Kazi Abdul Ali.

The entry on the top of the page is not in my handwriting, i. e, "June 19th, 1893, Wali Mahommad."

Four notes on 25th August 1893 for Rs. 500 each were issued to Saiyed Mahomed Asad Ali, pleader. (Shown exhibit W, which is the Gonda Treasury Home Circle Note Register.) The entries of 7th June 1893 (in my writing) show that the following seven notes each of Rs. 50 were issued to Ikbal Ali. On same date the following three notes of Rs. 100 each were issued to Ikbal Ali:—Exhibit C shows that on 3rd July 1893 one note for Rs. 100 was issued to Ikbal Ali. I left Gonda on 10th July 1894 and returned to Gonda on 23rd November 1894 for three months. I left on 5th March 1895. I passed through Gonda on night of 16th September 1895, but did not stop there. I last saw these two registers when I made over charge on 1st March 1895, i. e., except when I have seen them in Court in this case. These registers had been filed in an almirah in the Treasury Office before I left, when new registers were opened. (Shown note 55030.) Says I know this seal. The Treasurer affixes it when it is issued (exhibit X 3).

Cross-examined by Mr. Wheeler: Ikbal Ali never came to the Treasuary to buy notes. I only entered the name of Saiyed Ikbal Ali and not the name of the man who came to me to take these notes.

(Shown the entry which was shown to witness in the lower Court.) I don't see any alteration there.

J. S. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner of Gonda: This register is the English Foreign Circle Note Register of the Gonda Treasury, which I produced before the lower Court (exhibit C). I produced it because it had been in my possession about three weeks locked up in my confidential box. I think I locked it up on the 26th June. I can fix the date I locked it up by a telegram I sent to you (Mr. Chamier). Shown exhibit X (telegram) stated: I sent a telegram to that effect. This is dated the 25th June, and runs "June 29th, Sub-Judge," so I locked it up on the 25th and not on the 26th. In consequence of my ascertaining that note for Rs. 500, had been issued to Ikbal Ali, on the 29th June 1893. I took possession of the register. I searched through the register in consequence of a letter which I received from Mr. Chamier.

The meaning of "29th June, Sub-Judge," is that I found that that note had been issued to Ikbal on 29th June. I did not keep the mahajani register or bahi with me. I did not send for them on that date. I gave no reason to my office when I sent for this register. I simply sent for all Home and Foreign Circle registers without giving any reason. I got them within an hour of sending for them. I made a list of notes from this and other registers showing all notes issued to Saiyed Ikbal Ali since 1893, and I compared that list with the mahajani register and bahi (i.e., compared exhibits C with exhibits B and A).

As far as I remember I had up the Treasurer's agent, Hira Lal, who was reading out the mahajani register and I was comparing what he read with my notes. He first read out 19th June 1893, and I said—"Is it 19th or 29th June?" and he looked at it again and said "29th." I then had the entry turned up in the bahi and took down more detailed information than I could get from the mahajani register. I keep the key of my confidential box.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wheeler.

The cross-examination was unimportant.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

RAILWAY CARRIAGES IN INDIA.

Referring again to the question of railway carriages in India, a correspondent, whose duties compel him to travel constantly over a large portion of the Peninsula, sends us a few notes of his experiences. It would appear from these that that enterprising line, the Southern Mahratta, has already adopted the bogey carriage to a very considerable extent. Many of the first and second class carriages on the Poona-Bangalore and Bangalore-Guntakel lines are so constructed. The result, from a passenger's point of view, is a complete success. The ends of the carriage constitute the second class compartments, which are consequently immediately over the bogy wheels. The first class compartments are in the centre, and it is a distinct treat to travel in them after the ramshackle conveyances of the G. I. P. and other railways. There being no wheels immediately under this portion of the carriage there is an almost complete absence of that irritable click-click caused by the wheels passing over the rail joints. The springs on which the carriages are mounted are excellent, and vibration, which is so apt to try the nerves, is on the Southern Mahratta reduced to a minimum. "Passing to other railways the carriages on the Madras line, North-West section, are perhaps the best in India. The arrangements by which the full lenght berths can be made into comfortable seats can be commended, and the bath-rooms are especially roomy and well fitted up. But if the Madras Railway has some of the best carriages in India it also undoubtedly has some of the worst. These are chifly found on the South-West section of the line and much resemble an ordinary compartment at Home. That is to say, they are very small and stuffy, and utterly unsuited to a tropical climate. The second class carriages on the Madras line are simply disgraceful, hardly as good as the intermediate on up country lines. The refreshment arrangements, too on this line leave much to be desired. At some stations, Arkonam for instance, a good dinner may sometimes be obtained, but at others, such as Raichore and Shoranur, the food is almost habitually indifferent. The refreshment arrangements are in the hands of the Company, and not of any contractor, and one has to purchase tickets for meals in advance. Occasionally it hapens that one purchases a ticket for a meal at a certain place and finds on arrival there that nothing is ready, owing to no advice telegram having been sent on ahead. The Railway Company on these occasions does not offer to return the money paid by the unfortunate passenger." There are other points connected with the comfort of railway passengers in India which are apparently absolutely unstudied on many lines. Among the principal of these are station accommodation and punctuality in the running of trains. In both of these points perhaps the G. I. P. Railway is the worst offender of any. With the exception of the magnificent terminus at Bombay, and possibly Bhusawal, the remainder of the important stations on that line are miserable affairs. Since the opening of the Indian Midland line, Itarsi, for instance, has become one of the most important junctions in India. But the station remains the same wretched little hovel which it was nearly a decade since when through communication to Cawnpore and Jhansi was unheard of. The same may be said of Khandwa, Manmar and many other stations on the same line. Compared with the magnificent roofed-in stations which are so common on the East Indian, North-Western, and other lines the accommodation on the G. I. P. is miserable indeed. Regarding the chronic unpunctuality on the same railway it is perhaps unnecessary and hopeless to speak. But it would seem to be a general conclusion whenever these comparisons are instituted that for all round indifference to punctuality no line excels and very few equal the oldest of Indian railways.—"Pioneer."

Chester Macnaghten, who died in the early part of this year, was the head of the first of the "Indian Etons" Kathiawar, which was established in 1870 for the young Kumars or princes of Western India. He, who had previously been tutor to the yuthful Maharaja of Darbhanga, may thus be called the pioneer of public school education in that country. Mr. Murray purposes publishing a selection of his addresses to the elder students of the Rajkumar College in a book called "Common Thoughts on Serious Subjects," which are specially interesting as showing how the duties and responsibilities of the Christian religion can be presented to highly-educated men of different beliefs. Of Macnaghten one writer says:—The task entrusted to him was one of extreme difficulty and delicacy; he had to gain the confidence of those placed under him by sheer force of character; he had to instil in lads of high birth, and imbued with all the traditions of warlike races, the code of honour and morality which is held to be the highest in England; and yet, as the colleges were undenominational, he has none of the actual sanctions of Christianity to strengthen his hands. How well Macnaghten was fitted for the post events have proved; he was not only the intellectual teacher of his pupils but their leader and guide in their games and sports and military exercises.

THE JAPANESE IN SOUTH FORMOSA.

APPALLING STATE OF AFFAIRS.

A correspondent writing from Taiwanfoo, on July 14 says:—The reports that reach us of the evil doings of the Japanese all over South Formosa are heartrending. With regard to the inhabitants the Japanese are truly adopting a policy of extermination. I often wonder if that were a point in the Shimoniseki Treaty. What with destroying crops, burning villages, desecrating graves, insulting and violating women, the people are driven to exasperation. It is all very well to say many of them are robbers, and it is inevitable that the innocent will suffer with the guilty. But the case is far worse. No doubt there are some robbers. No one who knows Formosa denies that. But the policy of the Japanese is daily increasing the number of the robbers. There are several causes for the increase of robbers. I shall mention one or two.

HOW ROBBERS ARE MANUFACTURED.

One night, two months ago, a band of Japanese soldiers dressed in Chinese clothes went to the house of a most respectable and honest man. The son, a young lad, saw the soldiers entering the house. He thought they were Chinese housebreakers and shouted, 'Save life, save life.' The Japanese soldiers beat him with their guns till he fainted. Then they threw him out of the house. Ten days after the affair (when I saw him) he was not able to move out of bed. The father was imprisoned for a few days, but he had no difficulty in establishing his innocence. The above is a very common occurrence. Many are dragged to prison, and they know not the reason why. They languish there for weeks or months without any trial. They know not why they were arrested, and when released they know not why they are released. After a little more of such ill-treatment would it be wonderful if these sufferers should become 'robbers'?

Last winter I visited a village which a few days previously had been burned by the soldiers. By the time I visited it things were quietened down a bit. Many of the villagers had returned, and were trying to save something from the debris. In front of one man's house was a heap of smouldering rice which a few days previously had been brought in from the harvest field. The owner went for a load of water, and was in the act of pouring it on to the rice when three soldiers came and killed him. Half-an-hour afterwards I saw his blood on the spot where he fell. His sin consisted in trying to save the remains of his harvest. Is it wonderful that that man's brothers and sons should join the 'robbers' and attack the Japanese?

JAPANESE ROAD-MAKING.

The Japanese have made a new road from Taiwanfoo to Tangkang. It was very necessary, and it is a great improvement, though now in the rainy season it is not of much use. In some places they warned the people a few days in advance that the road was to pass through a certain place. That was all right. But for many tens of 'li' the people knew nothing about where it was to be till some morning a few hundred Japanese and Chinese coolies spread themselves across fields of sugarcane, potatoes, earth-nuts, and rice. The people got no warning whatever or they would have saved their crops which were just buried into the new road. The road in one place passes through a small market town. The houses on one side of the main street stood in the way of the road. The first warning the owners got of the road passing there was when the Japanese coolies climbed the roofs and tore down the houses. One poor man who was thus rendered homeless said to me, 'If they had only told me a day in advance I could have saved the tiles and bricks, but now everything is buried into the road.' Would it be wonderful if such sufferers should not unwillingly join the bands of 'robbers' and attack the Japanese?

DESECRATING GRAVES.

Everyone knows that the Chinese have a profound reverence for the graves of relatives. Some time ago I happened to see a good many Japanese soldiers gathered together at a certain place. Some were sent to plant a flag at a spot near me where there was a grave. The men had no mallet to drive in a stake to which they intended lashing the flag-pole. They pulled up the tombstone beside me and made a mallet of it, then threw it away. The new road mentioned above passes through many grave-yards. In some places I understand the people got due warning of which they took due advantage. In many places they got no intimation of it whatever. When the road was newly made, in dozens of places halves of coffins could be seen sticking out of the embankment at the side. This was because the side of the road happened to cut a grave transversely. Eye-witnesses told me when the Japanese coolies thus came on a coffin they simply sawed it in two, scraped out the bones and threw them into the foundation of the road. On June 26, I saw a good many of such halves of coffins. In the ditch at the side of the road I saw something white, 'What is that?' I said to the Chinese who was with me. 'It is a man's skull,' he replied. I could scarcely believe him till I went into the ditch and examined it for myself. I reverently covered it up. What wonder is it if the relatives of the deceased who once occupied these coffins should join the ranks of the 'robbers' and attack the Japanese?

UNCIVILISED METHODS.

The Japanese sometimes (only sometimes) show great activity in hunting down robbers, but as a rule the methods they adopt do not commend themselves to any civilized man. What are these methods? One, two, or more men belonging to a certain village are well known to be thieves. The authorities sometimes try to arrest these individuals, and about as often they simply burn down the whole village thus unnecessarily involving peaceable inhabitants. In this connection I refer you to a translation of a Chinese letter which I herewith enclose:—

Extract from letter of date 26th June 1896, Tow-lak 'I write now to tell you of the misery we are passing through here. These last few months the robbers have become very bold, they have gathered at a place Toa-pe-teng about 20 li from here. They have continually been committing burglary and plunder in the villages. They have even come into this market town six or seven times in succession, committing house-breaking. They have even broken into Japanese shops, and it is reported that they are arranging to kill the Japanese magistrate. When the authorties heard of this, they sent out twenty or thirty soldiers to go into the mountains and surround the robbers. This was on June 13th. They were, however, attacked by the robbers, who killed two or three of them, some say four or five, and wounded five or six others. Is is reported that there are over 1000 of these robbers in the mountains, of whom four or five hundred were engaged in the fight with the Japanese soldiers.

THIRTY VILLAGES DESTROYED.

'Afterwards the Japanese authorities sent north and south for reinforcements, including artillery. There must have been over a thousand soldiers here. The general idea was that now so many soldiers were collected, an attack would be made on the headquarters of the robbers at Re-teng. Quite unexpectedly, they began at the villages to the South-East of Tow-lak and burnt them right on, destroying steadily for five or six days. Altogether about thirty odd villages have been destroyed. If any village was not quite wholly burnt, they returned and burnt it again. The houses that remain in the villages are very few. Great quantities of rice, potatoes, and articles of different kinds have been destroyed. Some of the villagers are hiding at the foot of the bamboos, some have gone into the hills. The most of them have no place to stay and nothing to eat, and are in perfect misery.

'Hearing of this we wished to go and see them, but nobody ventured to go out or in. On 21st June, several of us got a pass from the authorities and went to visit them. On seing their state, we were very sorry for them. Some of them have nothing to eat.

'Still worse than the burning of villages was the killing of the people. In some of the villages there were two or three killed, in some five or six, in some more than ten, in some 23 or 30, in some forty or fifty, sixty or seventy, and in some over one hundred. In all they say there have been several hundreds of villagers killed, some say over one thousand. Some lay dead three or four days before any one went to bury them. It is very wretched! When you go out to the villages you hear everywhere weeping and mourning . . . . .

'This affair is not yet at an end. I hear they have gone out again to burn the villages in the hills, and the robbers have come out to fight with them. I do not know what the result will be. I do not know whether they are going to burn this town or not. Two or three days ago it was very dangerous. Everybody said it was to be burned. Afterwards the townspeople all went and besought the magistrate, and it has been spared up till this time. . . , Of course for obvious reasons it is necessary meanwhile to withhold this Chinaman's name.

A BRUTAL EXECUTION.

Yesterday I had a talk with a Chinaman who quite recently was an eye-witness of most barbarous cruelty peepetrated by the Japanese soldiers. The soldiers had caught twenty-one men. Most if not all of them had been caught pretty much at random, probably because they were a little more disreputable looking than other men, but men against whom nothing had been proved. These twenty-one men were dragged outside of the town for execution. They were made to kneel down and wait till the grave was dug before their eyes. Whilst kneeling there, the soldiers pulled at or cut off their queues, kicked them, struck them, and otherwise maltreated them. Then the execution began. It was done by Bayonets fixed to rifles. In no case was the head severed from the body, and in several cases death came only after the victim had several times been stabbed.

A DELIBERATE MASSACRE.

Yesterday, a man from Hun-nim told me that for a few days previous to June 21 the Japanese had burnt about thirty villages in that region. The Japanese approached one village which was specially noted as having never been accused of any evil. The villagers saw the soldiers coming. They hastened to prepare tea and eggs to invite the Japanese. A good many went outside of the village to receive them. The soldiers suddenly surrounded about fifty men and killed them on the spot.

DISGRACEFUL TREACHERY.

The same man told me that on June 21 several got passes from the Japanese authorities allowing them to visit a certain district near which the soldiers had been burning villages. Most of the inhabitants had fled and were afraid to return to their houses. That afternoon, one of those who got passes asked a Japanese official if they intended burning any more villages, if not he besought them to put out a proclamation to comfort the people. The result was that on 22nd June the Prefect of Hun-nim put out a proclamation exhorting all peaceable people to return at once to their homes. Many obeyed, but alas for them! On 23rd and 24th June, soldiers were sent to these villages and burned and killed as before.

VIOLATION OF WOMEN.

Regarding the violation of women it is more difficult to speak, simply because it is well-nigh impossible to get at facts. But there is not a man or woman, whether English, American, German, French or Chinese but will say, 'Yes, hundreds, perhaps thousands of women have been violated.' If all these things had been done in a time of war they might be excused. But they have been done and are being done in a time of nominal peace. How long are these unnameable barbarities to be allowed? When men see their crops destroyed, their houses pulled down, their relatives, for little or no reason, languishing for months in prison, their villages burned, the white bones of their fathers and children lying bleaching in the sun, their wives and daughters violated—when even long-suffering Chinamen see that, is it wonderful that at last they join the ranks of 'robbers' and attack the Japanese?—"China Mail" (July, 22.)

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

The "Times," (July 23) says:—The Government were successful in carrying the Land Bill through Committee up to the 34th Clause. This progress, however, has not been altogether one of unbroken prosperity. On the 24th Clause, providing that advances under the Purchase Acts should be in the form of money and not of guaranteed land stock, an amendment was carried against Ministers by a narrow majority of 99 against 86. The vote is, in itself, of slight significance, but that a Government so extraordinarily strong in Parliamentary support should be thus checked is a matter for reflection, even though the smallness of the numbers supporting the Government may be accounted for in part by the Royal Wedding. The spokesmen of the tenants, as well as those of the landlords, made an energetic protest against the proposed change in the mode of payment on purchase transactions. The Chief Secretary and the First Lord of the Treasury defended the proposal on financial grounds, and, if the question is to be considered entirely from this point of view, it would, perhaps, be difficult to resist their arguments. But the whole policy of Irish land purchase necessarily involves responsibilities which must ultimately fall upon the Imperial Exchequer and the taxpayers of the United Kingdom.

The "Standard," (July 23) writes:—The Irish landlords did not support the Government; and in this they were only acting consistently with their recent declarations. But, in looking back at the whole course of the discussion down to the present moment, we must candidly say that the course pursued by the Irish Landlord Party is much to be regretted. It signifies nothing that the Bill was not calculated to entirely satisfy them. How could they expect, in the present state of Ireland, that it would be possible for any Ministry, however well disposed towards them, to bring in a Bill to which they could not take numerous objections? The real battle was fought and lost a quarter of a century ago, and all that the best friends of the Irish proprietors can do is to endeavour to carry out principles which cannot now be repudiated in a manner as little injurious to the interests of the landowners as circumstances permit. Some of the Landlord Party seem inclined to adopt a kind of "non possumus" attitude, which at the actual stage of the Irish question is utterly unreasonable. The Government have done their best, and may be sorry, perhaps, that they could do no more.

On the same subject the "Daily News," (July 23) in its leader remarks that it has been said very absurdly by a Ministerial apologist that when a majority of a hundred and fifty is diminished by half, and becomes seventy-five, the effect is greater than if forty had been reduced to twenty. That is, of course, the exact reverse of the truth, as every-one who has the slightest acquaintance with practical politics must be well aware. But when a majority which stands in precise numbers at 147 is turned into a minority, the immediate result is so serious, and the ultimate consequences may be so formidable that something more than an explanation of the particular vote seems to be required. It will be observed that, though the House was thin, and the numbers voting small, there was no trick played, and no division snatched. It is suggested that some Tories were present at the Royal wedding. They would no doubt like their constituents to think so. But, unfortunately, they were not asked, and would not have been admitted if they had gone. They may have been loafing about the streets in the hope of seeing the scarlet liveries of the coachmen. We fear, however, that the Whips will not consider the excuse quite good enough.

The "Morning Post" (July 23) thinks the defeat could not be attended with any lasting disastrous results, and Mr. Balfour rightly estimated the position after the unfavourable division when he observed that Ministers would reserve to themselves the power of reconsidering the situation. In a small Hous thee Government were defeated on a proposal to amend the Twenty fourth Cluse of tho Irish Land Bill. This clause provided that in the case of advances of money by the State after the passing of the Bill to enable tenants to purchase their holdings under the Land Purchase Acts such advances should be made by means of money, and not of Guaranteed Land Stock, as has hitherto been the practice.

The Bill in the opinion of 'Daily Chronicle' (July 23), has undergone such changes as no similar measure ever underwent before. But its hstory is only half written even now. The committee is not yet over, and there will be more changes on report. And then the Lords are to be heard from. We shall be surprised if they do not twist this invertebrate Government inside out again. They can do it safely, if they choose; for it will then be too late either to 'disagree' with their amendments or to stop the Bill. Mr. Balfour can hardly be pleased with the new phase of his leadership on which yesterday's sun descended. It would be interesting to see the dutyful epistle in which he had to explain to Her Majesty that he was unable to attend at the royal wedding because he had had to try to avert a Ministerial defeat—and that he had failed in the attempt.

The "Morning Leader" (July 23) does not for a moment pretend to attach an undue significance to this incident, but at the same time it thinks, even the most friendly critic cannot suggest that a defeat help, a Government. More than this, no one can ignore the fact that the present Government is in such a poor position that it requires assistance rather than a rebuff. A great deal has been said lately about Mr. Balfour's incompetence as a leader. With all of that we agree. The right hon. gentleman is a great philosopher, and to a certain extent a theologian. It would be interesting and delightful if the new photography could reveal the thoughts of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain as they sit side by side on the Treasury bench. The Tories are sick of Mr. Balfour, but they do not want of Mr. Chamberlain. Just as Charles II. said to his brother James, "No one will kill me to make you king," so Mr. Balfour knows full well that his party will not kick him out if that implies Mr. Chamberlain coming in so. So he survives not by virtue of any love for himself, but because of the hatred felt for his probable successor.

"Morning" (July 23) observed that the Irish, Secretary, with only 86 supporters, must have known that with the full forece of the Nationalists opposed to him as well as a group of Unionists, a division was almost certain to leave him in the minority. Our lobby correspondent says that the chief Government Whip, Sir William Walrond, was asked for an explanation by Mr. Balfour, and that the disclaimed all responsibility for the result. If the Whips were not to blame, then, we suppose, nobody was to blame. The incident is unimportant in itself, but it is another indication of a certain looseness in the management of public business, of which we have had too many examples this session.

Hitherto says the "Leeds Mercury," (July 23) the Ministerial Whips have managed to secure substantial majorities even for the least popular of the proppsals of the Government. Their customary good fortune, however, deserted them, and the Irish Nationalists had the extreme satisfaction of aiding in and rejoicing over a defeat of the Government that came into office with the intention of keeping Irish affairs in proper place.

The action of the landlords on the Irish Land Bill calls rather for sympathy than for blame says the "Yorkshire Herald" (July 23). No doubt it is easier to blame them than to see the reasonableness of their attitude, for theirs is not the popular side. They are comparatively few in number, while the tenants are many, and the difficulties of the tenants have forced themeelves upon the public view to the inevitable disparagement of the case of the landlords.

There "Newcastle Daily Chronicle" (July 23) has no desire to make mountains out of molehills. Of itself, the discomfiture sustained by the Government, it adds, is in no sense serious. Those upon whom it reflects discredit are rather the rank and file of the party than the Ministerial officials. It is one of those rebuffs to which every administration is exposed, and to which Governments with big majorities are peculiarly liable, because the knowledge that the majority is large is a source of weakness. When there are outdoor attractions, each member of the party, relying upon the presence of his fellows in the House, thinks that he may safely absent himself.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND HOME INDUSTRIES.

It will be within the recollection of many that a short time since the Princess of Wales consented to receive a parcel of patterns of Bradford dress goods, with a view to making a selection for the trousseau of the Princess Maud. The object sought to be gained by Mr. J. L. Wanklyn, M.P., to whose initiative the submission of the patterns is due, was to give an encouragement and stimulus in the home markets to the staple industry of Bradford.

Although Bradford has recently experienced a short period of considerable prosperity there is a very serious outlook for her export trade, which at present is a large one, with the United States of America. In her Eastern trade, too, Bradford is faced with competitors with no lack of skill and energy who have the very considerable advantage of being able to procure labour at a very low rate. This competition will doubtless in course of time have the effect of substituting Japanese goods in neutral markets in place of English made goods. To those who have the prosperity of Bradford most at heart it has occurred that if the unreasonable prejudice in England in favour of foreign dress goods could be removed to any extent there might be a prospect of diverting towards Bradford some of the £11,000,000 sterling which is at present sent out of this country every year for the purchase of foreign woollen goods. The most practical method of attaining that end appeared in the first instance to be to obtain Royal favour for the Bradford goods, and subsequently to use every endeavour to demonstrate their sterling quality by bringing them more to the notice of the public.

With this object in view the Mayor of Bradford, with the aid of some of the leading manufacturers of the town, obtained a representative collection of patterns, which were submitted to the Princess of Wales, in the hope that when her Royal Highness came to see their nature she would feel herself able to make a selection from them for some part of the trousseau of the Princess Maud.

Towards the end of June Mr. Wanklyn received a letter from the Princess, in which it was stated that her Royal Highness had decided to purchase for the trousseau of the Princess Maud two full-dress lengths from the patterns submitted. It was also mentioned that the Princess was much pleased with the great variety of the specimens of Bradford goods submitted to her, that she was glad to encourage home industries, and that the Bradford people need not be afraid of foreign competition. This opinion expressed by the Princess on the merits of the Bradford goods has already had a stimulating effect on the trade, and it was thought that if the unbiased opinion of those well competent to judge could be obtained upon the worth and quality of the goods it would help to disabuse the world of fashion as well as the general public of some of the prejudices which exist in this country in favour of foreign goods. With this object in view an opportunity was yesterday afforded by Mr. Wanklyn, at his residence in Hydepark-court, to a large company to view the patterns which have now been returned from Marlborough House. His invitation was largely accepted, amongst those who took the opportunity of examining these interesting fabrics being the Duchess of St. Albans, Lady Salisbury, Lady Cranborne, Lady Bective, Lady Hothfield, Lady Evelyn Cavendish, Lady Moyra Cavendish, and Mrs. Ronald Greville. There were also present Lord and Lady Lawrence, the Hon. Mrs. D. Keppel, Sir W. Cameron Gull, M. P., and Lady Gull, Mr. Ernest Flower, M.P., Lady Barrington Simeon, Lady Arthur Hill and Miss Hill, Mrs. C. D. Rose and Miss Stanley Clarke, Lady Horatia Erskine, Lady George Hamilton Mrs. D. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Firth, the Hon. Kenneth Howard, Mr. Duff, Mr. G. A. Williams, Sir Eyre Shaw, Lady and Miss Shaw, Colonel Foster, M. P., and Mrs. Foster, Lady Wharncliffe, Lady Hillingdon, Lady Henry Bentinck, Mrs. F. Fison, Mrs. Horace Voules, Mr. R. Cavendish, M.P., Lady Lathom and Lady Maud Wilbraham, Lady and Miss Robinson, Lady Ancaster, Mr. Hatch, M.P., Lady Duncannon, Lord and Lady Tynham, Lady Furgusson, Mrs. and Miss Morley, Captain E Miller, Captain and Mrs. Houston French, Mr. R. Webster, M.P., and Mrs. Webster, Mr. Hertslet, Mr. H. Wanklyn, Mrs. F. Popham and Miss Wanklyn, and many others. It may at once be said that the patterns exhibited, both in variety, range of colourings, and delicacy of texture, were such as should please the most fastidious taste. Ranging from serges and heavy cloths to materials of the very finest texture, they embraced some excellent specimens of mohairs, crepons, velvets, and silks in very artistic shadings and of almost every hue, which induced the impression upon close examination that if such materials as these have been passed over by English ladies in favour of those of a foreign make the special products of the native looms have hardly received what is their due. Bradford claims to be able to adapt itself to any change of fashion. At present the brighter colours seem in vogue, but should any sudden turn in the wheel of fashion occur the manufacturers of Bradford doubtless will be quite equal to coping with it. The two specimens which have been chosen for a portion of the Royal trousseau were not exhibited, it being the express desire of the Princess of Wales that the names of the manufacturers should not be made known, as it is her wish if possible to benefit the industry as a whole and not any particular or isolated manufacturers.

THE HOME SECRETARY ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The annual banquet of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations was held on July 15 at the Hotel Metropole. The Duke of Norfolk, President of the National Union, was in the chair, and Sir M. W. Ridley M. P., Home Secretary, was the guest of the evening.—The Marquis of Granby proposed "The Unionist Cause," which, he said, the country had supported. But there were managerial difficulties, which no Government had ever been without. It was unwise to overload the political digestion of the country. (Cheers.)

Sir M. W. Ridley, who was heartily received, responded to the toast. After an acknowledgment of the self-sacrifice which had induced those who were formerly in opposition to the Conservative party to join it in the interests of the Empire, he said they had heard of difficulties in the Cabinet, but he could assure the company that every member of the Cabinet was on speaking terms with every other member of it. (Laughter and cheers.) Not very long ago there was a Cabinet of which it was said that there was only one member who was on speaking terms with every other member. (Laughter.) The Government had been one year in office, and already the nightmare of dismemberment had receded so far that it was difficult to believe they were separated by so short a distance of time from the last mischievous Home Rule Bill of Mr. Gladstone. The present Government were in office to retrieve the errors of the past, to resist spoliation in the interest of log-rolling, and to say that to rob the ancient Church was not the way to Christianise the country. He hoped that during the existence of the Government it might be possible to do something for the removal of those faults which the best friends of the Church of England desired to remove. (Hear, hear). They were also in power to see that there was a period of rest and quiet. (Loud cheers.) He did not deny that the late Government had desired to administer the foreign affairs of the Empire so as to secure the best interests of the country, but he thought that at that time there were some in the Cabinet who might not unfairly be accused of taking a somewhat narrow view of British interests. The present Cabinet, whatever faults might attach to them in detail, desired to take a broad view of British interests. (Cheers.) They had been confronted with enormous difficulties, and without accusing their predecessors, he would say that these difficulties were not of the present Government's own making. With regard to Armenia, strong as had been the language of the Prime Minister, he thought it was now universally admitted that it was not possible to draw the sword of this country alone on behalf of the people of Armenia. (Hear, hear.) With regard to America and the Venezuelan question, he thought credit was due to the Prime Minister—(cheers)—to the people of this country of all sides in politics, and to the Press, for the manner in which they had faced a difficulty fraught with great international complications. (Cheers.) Though he was not at liberty to say more, he believed that when the papers were laid before Parliament, it would be seen that there had been no failure on the part of the Government to do everything consistent with the honour of this country to meet the American Government on the question of arbitration—(cheers)—not only arbitration generally, a thing much to be desired, but arbitration on the important question of Venezuela. (Hear, hear.) He believed it would be the general feeling of the House of Commons that from beginning to end of this most vexed question, no Government could have done more for the honour of the country and for the interests of those committed to their charge than the present Government had done. (cheers). With regard to colonial difficulties, as to which they were not out of the wood yet, he did not think that any statesman could have been more able to deal with them than Mr. Chamberlain—(cheers)—who had shown great judgment, and great vigour, and had altogether justified the position in which he had been placed. (Renewed cheers.) As to social legislation, he hoped they were doing a little something. With regard to education, he was afraid he must admit that they had been too sanguine and ambitious, and had forgotten that the country did not care as much about legislation as politicians might think. Nobody was more sorry than the Government, whose pledges to the Voluntary Schools still held, and if they had confined their proposals to that matter, he thought they would have been able to carry them. (Hear, hear.) They had met with unexampled obstruction—(hear, hear)—but if the Opposition felt that the Government measures ought to be obstructed they must obstruct, and their appeal was to the constituencies. He thought, however, in some respects the Opposition deserved to be called over the coals for proceedings that were permanently altering the character of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear).

THE WORLD A-WHEEL.

ALL the world records from 51 to 57 miles were cut by Stocks at Catford Bridge. He rode the 57 miles in 1h., 58min., and 53 2-5sec.

Most riders pedal more strongly with one leg than the other. An uneven pedalling action is a prolific cause of side-slip spills.

At the Catford cycling track recently, S. Johnson established the following world's records:—Standing start, quarter-mile, 29 1-5sec.; half-mile, 54 2-5sec.; previous best, 55 1-5sec., by J. S. Johnson, at Jowa; flying start, quarter-mile, 24 3-5sec.; half-mile, 49 4-5sec.; previous best, 51 2-5sec., by J. Platt-Betts.

More sensational sprinting is reported from England. On the 9th of July, J. S. Johnson, the American sprinter, cut the flying record made by Platt-Betts for a mile by completing the distance in 1min., 44 2-5sec. As soon as he had finished, Platt-Betts started in and regained the record in 1min., 44 1-5sec. The "Sportsman" states that he rode a machine fitted with the Simpson lever chain.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that the great popularity of cycling on the Continent, and especially in France, has induced Messrs. Cook and Son, the originators of tours and excursions, to extend their operations for the benefit of the great army of cyclists. An attractive programme has been issued, descriptive of a series of fortnightly cycling tours through Normandy and Brittany, commencing July 18th and fortnightly afterwards. Entering France at Havre the parties will travel to Rouen, and thence in a south-westerly direction to St. Malo, visiting all places of interest on the route.

The meeting of Tom Linton and Lesna in a fifty-mile race at the Velodrome Buffalo is the main topic of conversation among cycling men, especially since Linton's recent record of nearly 50 kilometres in an hour. The chance of Lesna, is, however, by no means considered a bad one, for his recent victory over Huret shows him to be a stayer, and fast at that.

I do not think it is generally known, especially among new riders, that the most frequent cause of punctures to tires is the spoke holes in hollow rims. On most machines there is fixed a thin tape which runs right round the bed of the rim, and, if this is always kept in its place, no difficulty should be experienced. It is best for the tape to be firmly solutioned to the rim, and then there is no possible chance of its becoming detached or forgotten when the inner tube is being replaced after repairing a puncture. This often happens, I know.—"Daily Mail."

The writer of society notes in the "Gentlewoman," says:—The "bicycle tea," already so popular on the other side of the water, will soon I think, be popular, too, in London as well as in the country. Each bicyclist takes his own packet of cakes, strawberries, or bread or butter on his wheel, while the hostess of the occasion conveys" the tea, milk, etc., in bottles. Speaking of "al fresco" joys, I may mention that Battersea Park is once more a rendezavous for bicyclists, and is daily crowded with smart folks from the hours of five to seven in the cool of the evening.

It's all very well for your doctor to advise you to stick to the wheel, but, if you are only a beginner, the bicycle won't always stick to you.

Many riders experience a great difficulty in finding small punctures or leakages in tires, and they will, therefore, be interested to hear of an invaluable way of discovering where the smallest hole in the rubber exists. The usual expedient is to immerse the tire in water, and wherever air bubbles rise there the puncture will be found. But with very minute holes the air-pressure in the tire is not strong enough to produce bubbles, and in such cases the very best thing to do is to lather some soap and smeer it over the rubber. The smallest imaginable puncture will then be discovered, as wherever it exists a small soap bubble will be formed. I do not think this tip has ever been publised before; but it is one well worth knowing.—"Mail."

The time is not far distant when our rivers and lakes may be as crowded with bicycle boats as our roads and boulevards are now with this ubiquitous wheel.

A practical solution of the problem seems now to have been found. It is very simple. Instead of a cranky arrangement of wheels, paddles, and floats, which have been exhibited from time to time, the inventor simply adopts the principle of the safety. It can be applied to any pleasure craft, and triels in the Harlem River have proved this bicycle boat a great success.

The device consists of the usual bicycle frame bolted to the floor and side of the boat. This frame supports the ordinary handle bar and saddle. The pedals and chain gearing are so placed as to revolve a shaft carrying a gear wheel, which, in turn, imparts motion to the propeller shaft. The mechanism can be changed to revolve paddle wheels as well, but the triels have demonstrated that a screw-propeller is more desirable.

In this case, instead of using the arms to row, the strength of the legs is made use of to revolve the propeller shaft.

The handle-bar carries small chains connected with the rudder, so that the boat is steered in the same manner as the bicycle.

Of course it requires more exertion to propel this boat than it does an ordinary light wheel; but the energy used in rowing is by this means reduced more than half, the endurance of the rider is increased, and the speed is more than trebled.

The simplicity of the device, both in construction and expense, will, no doubt, aid materially in making the bicycle boat popular.

The inventor does even more than that. He has constructed a bicycle which can be taken apart and put together again with ease, thus enabling the owner of a land bicycle to transfer the several parts to a boat having a propeller, and "vice versa." He claims that his bicycle boat will cause something of a sensation in boat racing after its advantages have been noted by boatmen.—"New York Herald."

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 8th August, compared with the Statement of 1st August, 1896:—

	Aug. 1. Rs.	Aug 8. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	64,00,000	60,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	85,13,677	53,92,386
Do. do. at Branches	25,25,990	28,01,047
Other Deposits	4,21,83,092	4,10,63,048
Post Bills	6,748	6,748
Credits, undrawn	29,03,130	30,59,500
Rs.	7,15,32,637	6,81,22,729
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	82,59,295	1,42,47,250
Other authorised Securities	41,85,232	41,86,846
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	70,30,908	67,38,633
Loans do. do. do.	1,41,36,803	75,15,319
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,12,13,718	1,05,54,112
Dead Stock	4,10,533	4,10,533
Stamps and Stationery	15,913	15,944
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	4,01,244	3,88,754
Cash	2,57,75,991	2,40,65,358
Rs.	7,15,32,637	6,81,22,729

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route right.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 9.

10 p.m.	71·1

MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	80·4
12 p.m.	76·9
11 p.m.	77·2

A CURIOUS judgment affecting cyclists has been given by the Civil Court at Algiers, which we may commend to local solicitors and others. A cyclist while riding at a normal speed was upset and injured through a dog rushing and barking at his machine. He thereupon brought an action against the owner of the animal, demanding fifty francs compensation for damage incurred by himself and his bicycle. The Court's decision runs as follows:—

"Seeing that dogs are admittedly animated by hatred towards cyclists, and naturally delight in pursuing them; that, at a time when cycling is so much in vogue, it is nevertheless necessary that these animals, should, like everybody else, accustom themselves to that method of locomotion;

"That cyclists are indeed included among the passengers protected against dogs by Art. 479, Par. 7 of the Indian Penal Code;

"That, on the other hand, those who cycle are naturally accustomed to accidents, and that the sum claimed as indemnity on this head by the plaintiff is exaggerated.

"For these reasons the Court orders the defendant to pay the plaintiff the sum of twenty-five francs for damage to the machine, and the sum of one franc as the compensation to the plaintiff for the inconvenience caused him by his fall."

What, one wonders, is the meaning of the recommendation that dogs should "accustom themselves" to cycling? Is a dog to be allowed his first "bike" as well as his first bite, and then be allowed off the leash at his owner's peril? The case of a dog destroying stockings is on all fours with this—al fours in a double sense.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIA V. ENGLAND.

AT Manchester, July 16-18. The Australians won the toss and compiled 336 for the loss of eight wickets when stumps were drawn. On the 17th the Colonists added 46 for their last two wickets, closing their first innings with a total of 412. The Englishmen lost Grace and Stoddart very cheaply, and were all out for 231. Their score would have been a most insignificant one had it not been for the splendid batting of Prince Ranjitsinhji and Lilley, the Warwickshire wicket-keeper, who were responsible for 127 runs between them. Following on in a minority of 181, England in their second venture lost four wickets for 109 runs before stumps were drawn. The finish on the 18th was very exciting. Although only set 125 runs to win the Australians lost seven wickets in the process. The future of the day's cricket were magnificent not-out innings of 154 by Ranjitsinhji, who is the first man to score 100 against the present team, and some really superb bowling on the part of Richardson, who was unchanged for over three hours, and took six wickets for 76 runs, his record for the whole match being 110 overs for 244 runs and 13 wickets:—

AUSTRALIA.

F A Iredale, b Briggs	108	b Richardson	11
J Darling, c Lilley, b Richardson	27	c Lilley, b Richardson	16
G Giffen, c and b Richardson	80	c Ranjitsinhji, b Richardson	6
G H S Trott, c Brown, b Lilley	53	c Lilley, b Richardson	2
S E Gregory, Stoddart, b Briggs	25	c Ranjitsinhji, b Briggs	33
H Donnan, b Richardson	12	c Jackson, b Richardson	15
C Hill, c Jackson, b Richardson	9	c Lilley, b Richardson	14
H Trumble, b Richardson	24	not out	17
J J Kelly, c Lilley, b Richardson	27	not out	8
T R M'Kibbin, not out	28		
E Jones, b Richardson	4		
Byes, 6; l-b, 8; w 1	15	Leg-byes	3
Total	412	Total	125

ENGLAND.

Dr W G Grace, st Kelly, b Trott	2	c Trott, b Jones	11
A E Stoddart, st Kelly, b Trott	15	b M'Kibbin	41
K S Ranjitsinghji, c Trott, b M'Kibbin	62	not out	154
Abel, c Trumbl, b M'Kibbin	26	c M'Kibbin, b Giffen	13
F S Jackson, run out	18	c M'Kibbin, b Giffen	1
J T Brown, c Kelly, b Trumble	22	c Iredale, b Jones	19
A MacLaren, c Trumble, b M'Kibbin	0	c Jones, b Trumble	15
Lilley, not out	65	c Trott, b Giffen	19
Briggs, b Trumble	0	st Kelly, b M'Kibbin	16
J T Hearne, c Trumble, b Giffen	18	c Kelly, b M'Kibbin	9
Richardson, run out	2	c Jones, b Trumble	1
Bye	1	Byes, 2; l-b, 3; w, 1.	6
Total	231	Total	305

AUSTRALIANS V. DERBYSHIRE.

At Derby, July 20-22. Trott, for the tenth time out of the last thirteen, won the toss. Iredale scored 73, and Giffen ten less, but four wickets were down for 175 when Trott and Donnan become associated. They were still unparted after a stay of just over two hours and a half, and had added 195, the total being 370. Trotts 100 is the second he has made during the tour, the first being scored in the game with England at Lords. On the 21st Trott raised his score to 141, Donnan followed with 167, and Hill contributed 130. Neither of the two last-named had played an innings of 100 in this country before. The total amounted to 625, which, besides being the best recorded to the present team is the third highest ever made in England by a Colonial eleven. Derbyshire then lost two wickets for 28 runs. On the 22nd the match ended in a draw. The country team batting pluckily, though slowly, carried their first innings total to 292. Following on they lost two wickets for 61 runs at the call of time:—

THE AUSTRALIANS.

Mr F A Iredale, c and b Davidson	73
Mr J Darling, c Storer, b Hulme	4
Mr G Giffen, c Wright, b Storer	63
Mr G H S Trott, b Hulme	141
Mr S E Gregory, b Hulme	8
Mr H Donnan, b Sugg	167
Mr C Hill, b Sugg	130
Mr H Graham, b Sugg	0
Mr C J Eady, c Storer, b Bagshaw	2
Mr T R M'Kibbin, Evershed, b Sugg	0
Mr A E Johns, not out	31
Byes, 4; l-b, 1; w, 1	6
Total	625

DERBYSHIRE.

Mr S H Evershed, c Donnan, b Giffen	10
Mr L G Wright, c Donnan, b M'Kibbin	81
Mr G A Marsden, c Iredale, b Giffen	0
Bagshaw, c Johns, b Donnan	35
Chatterton, c Eady, b M'Kibbin	45
Davidson, c M'Kibbin, b Giffen	60
Storer, l-b-w, b Giffen	13
W Sugg, b M'Kibbin	34
Purdy, c Donnan, b Giffen	6
Porter, not out	3
Hulme, absent hurt	0
Byes, 2; l-b, 1; w, 2	5
Total	292

Second Inning.—Mr. S. H. Evershed, b Darling, 4; Mr. G. A. Marsdon, C. and b Graham, 24; Bagshaw, not out, 0; W. Sugg, not out, 29, leg-byes, 4; total 61.

Other Matches.—Drawn matches have been played between Warwickshire and Essex, and Yorkshire and Hants; Surrey beat Middlesex by an innings and 58 runs, Hants beat Essex by eight wickets, Notts beat Gloucester by nine wickets, Yorks beat Lancs by 123 runs, Kent beat Somerset by 145 runs.

HORSE RACING.

Delightful weather and the attraction of the Eclipse Stakes drew a very large number of visitors to Sandown Park on July 17. The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Charles and Prince Christian of Denmark, the Duchess of Albany, and Princess Elizabeth of Waldeck were present.

The Ninth Renewal of the Eclipse Stakes of 10,000 sovs.; second received 500 sovs.; nominator of winner, 500 sovs.; and third 100 sovs.; three-year-olds, 8st 8lb; four-year-olds, 9st 6lb with penalties and allowances. Eclipse Stakes course about 1¼ mile.

Mr L de Rothschild's St Frusquin, by St Simon—Isabel, 3 yrs, 9st 4lb. (T Loates)	1
Duke of Westminster's Regret, 3 yrs, 8st. 8lb. (M. Cannon)	3
Duke of Portland's Troon, 4 yrs 9st. 13lb. (J. Watts)	9
Duke of Westminster's Labrador, 3 years, 9st, 1lb (R. Morton)	0

(Winner trained by Hayhoe)

Betting:—2 to 1 on St. Frusquin, 3 to 1 agst Regret, 8 to 1 agst Troon, and 100 to 1 agst Labrador (offered). The Race:—The four were despatched at the second attempt, Regret jumping off in front of Labrador and St. Frusquin. After going nearly 200 yards Labrador closed with his companion and quickly took half a length lead, the pair being nicely clear of St. Frusquin, who was about two lengths ahead of Troon. Setting a strong pace, Labrador had drawn clear at the mile post, with Regret still clear of St. Frusquin, and Troon just at the heels of the favourite. As they entered the straight Labrador ran wide, and Regret dashed to the front on the inside, loud shouts being raised for him. Soon afterwards St. Frusquin was driven into second place, and, struggling on gamely he closed just outside the distance. Regret than began to falter, and with the favourite gradually drawing away he won rather easily at last by a length and a-half; a length between second and third. Labrador was a bad fourth. Time, 2 min. 12 4-5 sec.

WE have heard a good deal lately, says the Allahabad paper, about the management of 1st grade Colleges by native Boards of Trustees and Managing Committies, and some of the chief defects of the system seem to have been illustrated very forcibly of late in the Agra College. It appears several questions of grave importance were set down for consideration at the meeting of the Managing Committee at the end of last month. There were present at that meeting only three members of the Committee (one of whom is not entitled to act in that capacity, as his appointment has not yet being sanctioned by Government) and the Principal of the College, who is *ex-officio* Secretary of the Committee. The three members present were the Commissioner of the Division, a native municipal official, and a European pleader, a relative of the Principal. The eight or nine other members of the Committee, mostly native gentlemen, were conspicuously absent; and it is rumoured that there is friction between them and the Principal, who is accused of high-handedness and want of tact. We know nothing of the merits of the case, but it surely cannot be right that the affairs of an important educational institution should be administered in such a hole-and-corner fashion. As a matter of fact, the informality of the proceedings, and the absence of the necessary quorum, render all the resolutions passed at this meeting null and void. Among the matters decided (?) were the question of the dismissal of the Head Master of the School Department, an official of many years' standing, the acceptance of the unexplained resignation of the senior European Professor of the College, and the very important matter of the appointment of a successor to the latter. We are not surprised to hear that the whole business is likely to be reconsidered at a future meeting of the Committee.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the cuain oftting; teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all gains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooking, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes recklest and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer n perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations!

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 7.

Smith, Major, Bengal, Comt Dept, from Calbutta.
Johnston, Surg-Lt, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Quetta.
Whitcombe, Surg-Capt, 6th Bo C, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 8.

Chase, Major, Bo, 28th Pioneers, from furlough.
Daunt, Lt, Bo, 3rd B I, from leave, from Europe.
Taylor, Lt, Ms, Welsh Regt, from leave, from England.
Pakenham, Major, 19th M I, from furlough, from England.
Gillam, Lt, Ms, R E, from leave, from England.
Wanstrough, Capt, Punjab, Bedfordshire Regt, from leave, from England.

AUGUST 10.

Wilson, Lt, Bengal, East Surry Regt, on leave, from Agra.
Fagan, Lt, Bengal, East Surry Regt, on veave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 8.

Chase, Major, Bo, 28th Pieneers, on duty, to Kirkee.
Gillam, Lt, Ms, R E, off leave, to Burma.
MacGregor, Surg-Lt-Col, Bo, 20th B I, on duty to Mhow.

AUGUST 10.

Pakenham, Major, Ms, 19th M I, from furlough, to Secunderabad.
Taylor, Lt, Ms, Welsh Regt, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Gray, Lt, Ms, 3rd M L I, from leave, to Myingyam.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th August, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m. and at Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday at 8-30 p.m.

2. Leave of absence from the 8th instant to the 31st December 1896 has been granted to Sergt. J. A. Geddes. Corporal Traylen will assume charge of No. 2 Sub-division No. 1 Company during the absence of Sergt. Geddes.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th August, 1896.

1. The following member having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company:—No 3948 Vol. L. L. Brace and No. 3,949 Vol. C M. Gwynne.

2. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the date and posted to "C" Company:—No. 2803 Vol. H. J. Thomas.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to send to Head-quarters for their Saddlery and Swords.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The second Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall on Friday the 21st instant.

Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Telegraph Office, Pydhownie.
Cr.-Sergt. R. Smith, Grant Buildings, Colaba.
Cr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cath. High School, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Volunteer W. T. Garlah, Byculla School, Byculla.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Assam Gazette*, Aug. 1).

Mr L E Fabre-Tonnerre, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner in Home Dept Notification No. 378, dated the 17th July 1896, is posted to Sibsagar and appointed to have charge of the Civil Police of that district, with effect from the date of taking over charge.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Aug. 8.)

Dr H A Macleod, Civil Surgn, Unao, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st Aug 1896.

Mr S R Daniels, Offg Jt Magte, Jaunpur, privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days with effect from the 18th Aug 1896.

Surgn Capt E Hudson, Offg Supt, Central Prison, Benares, to be confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the date of retirement of Dr F W Higginson.

Mr E Kaye, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Banda (Karwi), to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Muttra, until further orders.

Mr R Kinloch, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Muttra, on being relieved, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Dist Supt of Police, and to be posted to the Cawnpore district.

Mr E J W Bellairs, Probationary Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Allahabad to Bareilly.

In supersession of Notification No 2227-II—336C, dated the 15th July 1896, Mr A D Ashdown, Offg Dist Supt of Police, on being relieved, from Meerut to Ghazipur.

Mr G H B Johnston, Dist Supt of Police, from Ghazipur to Gonda.

Mr H P Reynolds, Probationary Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Cawnpore to Banda (Karwi).

H H the Lieut-Govr, N-W Provinces, and Chief Commr of Oudh, is pleased to order the promotion of Mr F Clayton, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 10th June 1895.

Lieut S D A Crookshank, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the office of Ex Engr, 2nd Allahabad Div, is granted 3 months' special leave to study native languages.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

(Chamber Matter.)

For Judgement on Judge's Summons.

181-96—Hiralal M and M—Sardarmal Jagannath and others vs Rao Bhadoor Arunvayal Sabhapatty Moodlier.

For Consent Decree.

63-96—Shamrao P—Poondlik Wittoba and others vs Wittoba Saccaram and others—Wadia and G and Ardeshir H and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

8-95—Chitale M and M—Gungabai vs Kallianji Meghjee—Mathubai and J—Part heard.

7-96—J C Cama—Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Danidadoona and others vs Ruttonbai widow and others—Edgelow and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

69-95—Thakurdas D and C—Damodar Ruttonsey vs Hormusjee Adarjee—Payne G and S.

284-95—J Peace—Chushnarao Pandurang vs Atmaram Shewba and others—Khunderao and S.

101-95—Turner and H—William Morris vs Matilda Morris and another.

656-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Cassum Kutchra and another vs Khanoobai—Pestonji R and K.

492-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Esmail Bawa and others vs Haji Cassum Haji Gani and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.

471-94—Bicknell M and M—Gangabai vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Mansuklal D and J, and Khunderao and M.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

567-96—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samat Singjee vs Lalsukhram Hargowan—Bhaishanker and K.

147-95—Framji M and M—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadoor—Crawford B and Co.

487-95—Payne G and S—Sakurbai vs Chaturbhuj Nathu—Bhaishunker and K.

144-95—Little and Co—Jugmohundas Vundravundas vs Palonji Edulji Mohideen and another—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

481-93—Roughton and B—John Joseph de Abreo and others vs Munchoobai Balgovindas and others—Wadia and G.

141-93—Payne G and S—Sewji Ramji, etc, vs Choonilal Chotalal—Little and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Special Commr's Report.

63-92—M H Khan—Raboo Bibi alias Fatmabai vs Guyasoodin Shaik Edroos—M N Saklatwala, Roughton and B, and James Peace.

Postponed Long Causes.

432-95—Khunderao S (for pauper)—Esmael Khan bin Ahmed Khan vs Abdool Majid bin Pachoo and another—K D Shroff.

419—Chalk W and S—Balkrishna Harichandra Bholay vs Hurrichundra Mahadoo Bholay—Shamrao P.

290-95—Bicknell M and M—C A Turner vs Rutanbai and another—Payne G and S.

60-92—Tyabjee D and Co—Jeevandas Moorarjee vs Thackersey Govindjee—Mansuklal D and J.

551-95—In person (a pauper)—Thacker Khatao Hurchand vs Thacker Bhanjee Hurchand—In person.

230-94—Payne G and S—Govindjee Punjoo vs Ganeshram Manekchand and another—M L Shroff.

175-94—Janardhan and A—Vussonjee Morarjee and others vs Fenny Fischer and another—Chalk W and S.

403-27975-95—M L Shroff—Tulka Deva and another vs Mahomed Medi Tharia Topen—Tyabjee D and Co.

563-95—Payne G and S—Peroo Mahomed and others vs Karim Nensey—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

351-94—In person (a pauper)—Oombal and others vs Marwady Sella Joogtha and others—Payne G and S on Commissioner's Report.

269-96—Crawford B and Co—Leslie Crawford and others vs Juggernath Khunali.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

155-96—Payne G and S—Custoor Bhuga and others vs Sadashiv Wishwanath Dhurandhur—Nanu and H.

491-95—Nanu and H—Fayzoolabhoy Hebtoolabhoy and others vs Jaminabai Bhaishunker and K.

89-96—Bland and N—William Watson and Co and another vs Owen Annesly Smith.

319-96—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal Vayani vs Meherally Karamsi and others—Thakardas D and C.

Postponed Long Cause.

145-96—Brown and M—Bhugwandas Chagonlal and another vs Memon Essuf Haji Ismail—Chalk W and S—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

180-96—Ardeshir H and D—Jamnadas Vizbhookanda vs Bhanbai—Brown and N.

204-205-96—Ardeshir H and D—Jamnadas Vizbhookandas vs Bai Bhanbai and another—Brown and M.

210-96—Bhaishanker and K—Krishnabai vs Kashinath Dajee Rege and another—Little and Co and Daphtary and F.

313-96—Pestonjee R and K—Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy and others vs Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy and others—Bhaishunker and K.

215-12510-96—Framjee M and M—Ramchand Shivdas and another vs Jaynarayen Hindoomal Davi—Baishanker and K.

Two new engagements have taken place with the Matabele. Gen. Carrington on July 20 attacked them in a strong position, and drove them out with a loss of thirty; a British sergeant and two Cape boys were killed on the British side. The other encounter was between Capt. Laing's column and the enemy, in the South Matoppo Hills. The Matabele attacked his laager at daybreak, but were defeated after a severe fight. Ninety of the enemy were killed, and four of Laing's men with twenty-five friendlies. Eleven whites were also wounded.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. D'ARSONVAL, the well-known French electrician, has been trying the effect on animal life of high tension and high frequency currents; that is to say, electric currents rapidly see-sawing in opposite direction and of high pressure. The currents were sent through a spiral of wire enclosing guineapigs, and it was found that a guineapig submitted to the currents lost six times the weight it did when not submitted to them. A rabbit lost about twice as much under the electric influence as in its normal state.

Have we here the germ of a new remedy for stoutness? And is the day coming when great institutions will be founded for the reduction of obesity by electricity? This cure would be perfectly painless, and, so far as we know, quite harmless in other respects. A stout man would simply have to sit for so many hours a day inside an electric spiral, or solenoid, and allow himself to grow fine by degrees. Hamlet, who, after all, was probably "fat and scant of breath," as his mother said (for did he not, also, exclaim, "Oh, that this too too solid flesh would melt, thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!"), might still find his aspiration realised with the help of M. d'Arsonval. In fact, the living and sleeping rooms of the establishment which we are picturing could be enclosed in high frequency spirals, so that the patients might be always under the diminishing action of the current. Evidently, the hygienic virtues of electric currents are not all discovered yet, and the notion of great Electropathics rivalling the Hydropathics of an earlier generation, is, perhaps, more than a phantasy.

It is well-known that electric disturbances are set up in the optic nerve by the action of light, and quite recently MM. Beauregard and Dupuis have been studying the electrical variations stimulated in the acoustic nerve by sounds. In its ordinary state the nerve shows a normal current of electricity. When the nerve is excited by sounds "negative oscillations," or perturbation in the direction and intensity of the normal current are brought about. Acute sounds like those of a whistle produce marked oscillation of the current, while grave sounds give feeble oscillations.

The results of this interesting research were communicated to the Academie des Sciences. Need we call attention to the analogy they indicate between the action of the ear and the microphone of Professor Hughes, which forms the transmitter of an ordinary telephone. A sound is made near the microphone, and the sonorous waves set up oscillations in the electric current of the wire running to the telephone, which enable the listener to hear the sound at a distance. Similarly a sound made beside the ear sets up oscillations in the auditory nerve, which enable the intelligence to hear. The consciousness within the head may, in fact, be compared to a telephone subscriber in his cabinet; but the apparatus by which the messages from without are received by it are, of course, a mystery.

M. Nivet has introduced a very handy little box of apparatus for testing building materials other than metals. It can measure the tensile strength, resistance to compression, flexibility, and other properties of wood, brick, stone, &c., and is really a portable laboratory for the engineer and architect. The apparatus is made by M. Mathieu, 113, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris.

The Rontgen rays have been tried to see whether they have any influence on the growth of plants. Sachs has found that the blue, violet, and ultra violet rays of the solar spectrum incite the tendency of plants to curve towards the sun, in other words, "heliotropic curvature," whereas the red, yellow, and green rays appear to be inactive. Herr Schober took young oak plants and submitted them to the Rontgen rays for an hour, but found no alteration in their curvature. After exposure to ordinary daylight for the same time, however, a notable increase of curvature was seen. An account of his experiments was given to the German Botanical Society; but obviously his experiment was not so satisfactory as it would have been with a longer exposure of the plants to the X rays.

Herr Richter, in "Globus," has given an instructive account of the Norwegian coast plain, which has been simply cut by the sea into the rock, after the manner of the foreshore along the base of our chalk cliffs. On the land side it is bounded by an abrupt ascent to the highlands of the interior. This "marine plain" was made before the "glacial period," and its uplifted surface is now much altered.

It is well known that the Australian megapod does not sit on its eggs, but lets them hatch in a tumulus or heap of decaying leaves and vegetable matter such as gardeners use in forcing beds. Some of these mounds are 55 feet in circumference, and 14 feet high. The heat of fermentation and decomposition develops the young birds in the one case as it fosters the young plants in the other.

In the small island of Ninafou, in the Pacific, there is a bird which, like the turtle, hatches its eggs in the sand. The leipoa, an Australian pheasant, uses a hatching tumulus like the magapod, but shows more attention to the eggs; for while the magapod abandons them entirely, the leipoa watches the temperature of the mound, and covers or uncovers the eggs when they are too cold or too hot.

Mr. Buchan has shown that thunderstorms occur chiefly on winter nights around the coast of Scotland, and a similar observation has been made for the coast of New England. Herr Meinardus, of the Deutsche Seewarte, at Hamburg, finds that thunderstorms in the Bay of Bengal have also a nocturnal maximum. It is suggested that inland thunderstorms which occur chiefly on summer afternoons are caused by overheating of air close to the ground, and coast thunderstorms, which are most common in winter, by cooling of the upper surface or cloud sheets.

Whether to sleep after taking food is good or bad is a question which many ask, but cannot get a decisive answer. That it may not do much harm in many cases seems evident from common experience, but still it does not appear to be a good habit. Dr. Schule, of Fribourg, has made experiments which tend to throw light on the matter. He has analysed the contnets of healthy stomachs after meals, and finds that when sleep follows the meal, the movement of the stomach is weakened and the acidity of the gastric juice increased. Sleep on a full stomach is, therefore, unfavourable to digestion. On the other hand, merely to lie or rest in a horizontal position stimulates the motive action of the stomach, without increasing the acidity of the gastric juice. The moral of his results is that one should lie down after a meal, but not fall asleep, more especially if the stomach is dilated and its juices excessively acid. People troubled with acidity should, above all, avoid sleeping after meals, and yet such people often feel drowsy after eating. The difficulty is to draw the line between resting and sleeping after a meal. Talking is less apt to induce sleep than reading in a supine position.

At Menzel and Company's paper pulp factory, Eisenthal, Austria, three growing trees were recently transformed into a printed newspaper in 145 munites. The trees were felled in a wood near the paper mills at 7·35 a.m., then taken to the mills, barked and split, then raised by an elevator to the defibrators and made into pulp. At 9.34 a.m. the first sheets of paper were finished. Some of these were than taken to a newspaper office 2½ miles from the works, and by 10 a.m. they were printed with the contents of the journal and in the hands of readers. Interruptions occurred in the process which wasted about 20 minutes.

The Montreal Medical Journal reports that a man 30 years of age was asphyxiated with coal gas, and, after treatment with strychnine, electricity, and artificial breathing, all of which failed, he was finally brought round by the inhalation of oxygen. About 15 gallons of oxygen were used in the course of eight hours. But for the oxygen it is believed the patient would have died. In cases of electric shock or drowning, as well as of asphyxiation, it would seem that oxygen should be administered, at all events in the last resort, but it would be desirable to do so under medical supervision.

The great international observatory is to be located on San Miguel Mountain, California, with a telescope powerful enough "to see men on Mars and pick up pins on the moon," according to Mr. A. R. Isham, of San Francisco. Mr. Isham, who is Vice-President of the World's Proctor Memorial Association, has arrived in New York on his way to Ireland, to confer with Mrs. Proctor, the widow of Mr. Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer. He has also been to Washington, where he consulted all the representatives of foreign governments on the giant telescope project. Mr. Isham has given the site for the observatory on San Miguel, a mountain said to be well situated for the purpose. It comprises about 12,000 acres, and has an elevation of 3,600 feet. It is eighteen miles from, and has a commanding view of, San Diego Peninsula and the Isles of Coronado. It is the intention of the Proctor Memorial Association to construct a telescope on a new plan, with a magnifying power four times that of the new Yerkes lens recently set up in Chicago, or the 36-inch lens in the famous Lick Observatory. If this experimental telescope is a success, another and still larger one will be mounted, and then "the secrets of Mars and other planets will be fully revealed," according to the advocates of the project. Mr. Isham has completed arrangements with Louis Gathmann of Chicago, for his telescope, which is to be built on an entirely new principle. The objective will be 10 feet in diameter. The Yerkes lens is 40 inches in diameter. If the first telescope with the 20-inch objective is successful, one with a 1,200-inch objective will be put up on Mount San Miguel, and then, according to Mr. Isham, the scientific world will be able to have special despatches from the other planets by means of signals.

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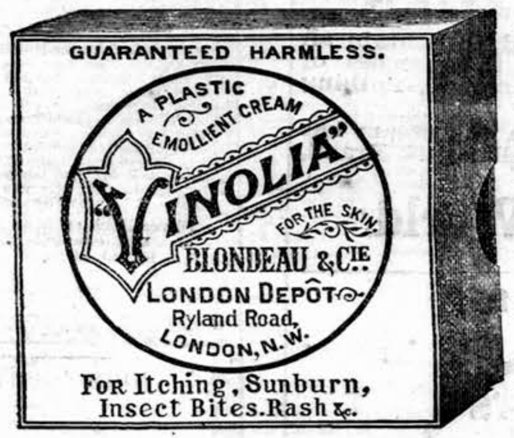
GUARANTEED HARMLESS.
A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
"VINOLIA"
FOR THE SKIN.
BLONDEAU & CIE.
LONDON DEPOT
Ryland Road,
LONDON, N.W.
FOR Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites. Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betts' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

KOKO
FOR THE HAIR
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and **SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.**

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

THE BEST

"REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
Wellpark Brewery Glasgow
TRADE MARK
T
J. & R. Tennent
BREWED IN SCOTLAND
PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
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LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

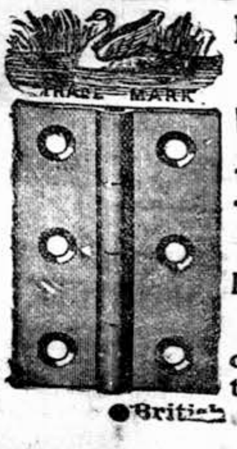
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill.
BIRMINGHAM

GOLD & Co.'S



BIRMINGHAM.
ENGLAND.
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all British Merchants.

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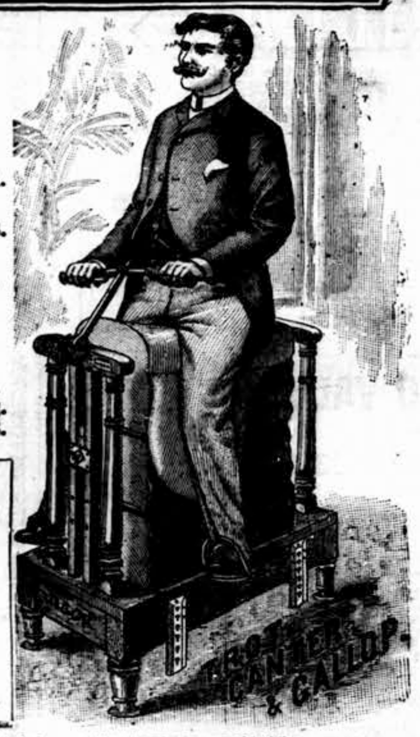
HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.


TROT, CANTER & GALLOP.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co. 21, Baker St., London.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

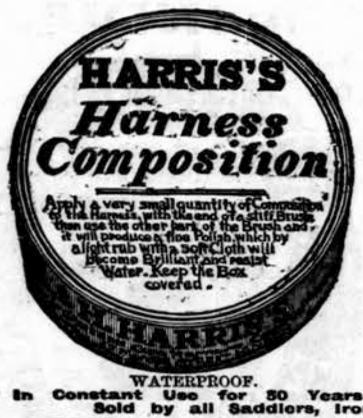
CONDENSED MILK
SWISS CONDENSED MILK

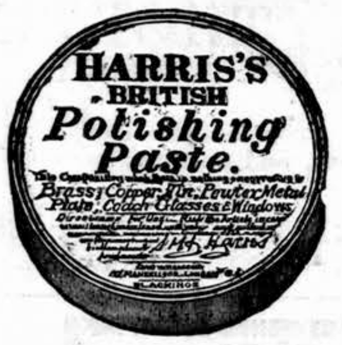
The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

S. & H. HARRIS.


HARRIS'S
Harness
Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
HARRIS


HARRIS'S
BRITISH
Polishing
Paste.
Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal Plate, Coach Glasses & Windows
S. & H. Harris

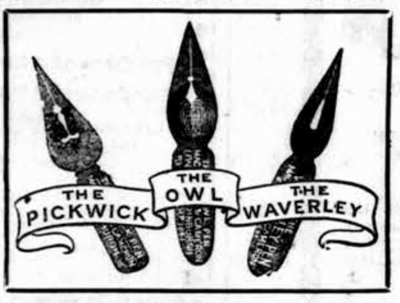
WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure."
Standard.

Sold by all Stationers.



They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
Standard

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal

"The Pickwick Pens embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

Having regard to an **UNTRUE STATEMENT** made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller **does not find** that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" **has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME.** The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an **"OLD" Trade Mark**, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred **Evils** is immediate and permanent, all **the** Miserable Feelings and Distressing **Symptoms** disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above **diseases** with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eye brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with **"Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

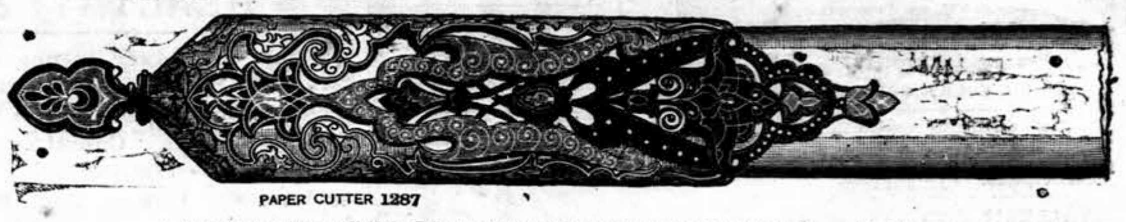
Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received the distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

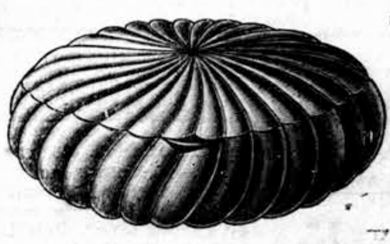
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., JEWELLERS AND GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

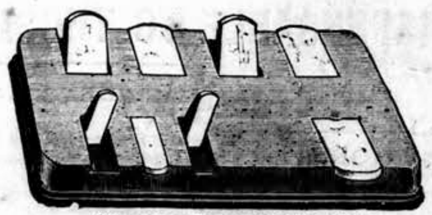
PRESENTATION SILVERWARE.

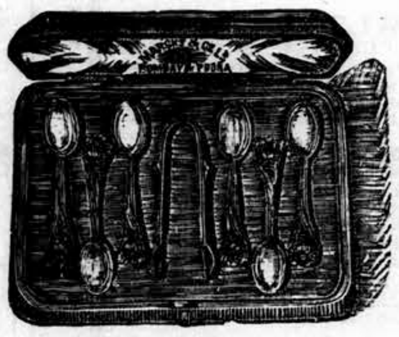

PAPER CUTTER 1287

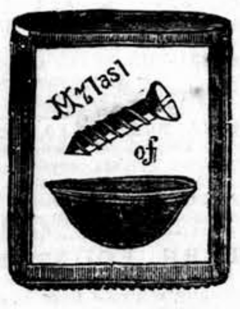
Artistically Enamelled in Colours, Silver Handled Ivory Paper Knives..... Rs. 85.

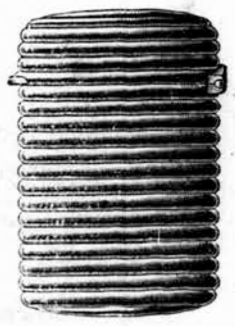


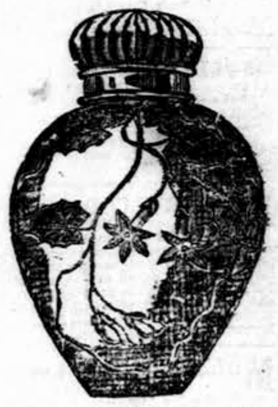
Silver Fluted Box, large size			Rs. 60.
Do.	do.	small size...	,, 36.
Do.	do.	enamelled..	,, 72.

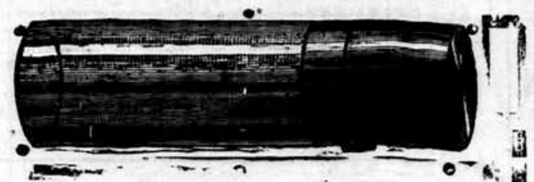

Silver Camden Whist Markers, Rs. 100 per pair.

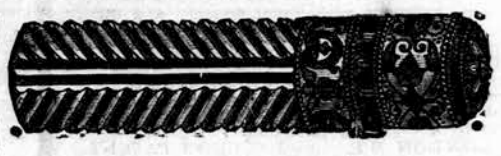

Silver Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, in case, Rs. 70.

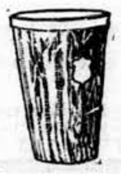

Silver Match Case. as illustrated, Rs. 25

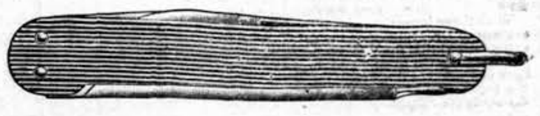

Silver Match Boxes, Fluted or Plain, Rs. 12 to Rs. 25.

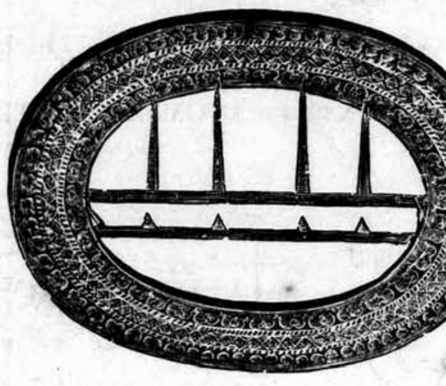

Porcelain, Silver mounted, from Rs. 8.

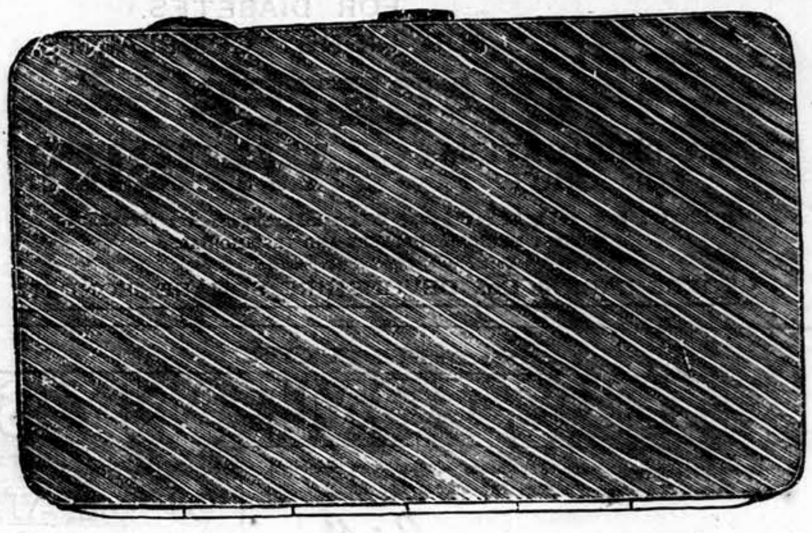

Crystal Bottle, Silver mount, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.


Crystal Bottle with Silver mount, Enamelled in colours ....Rs. 32 & 35.

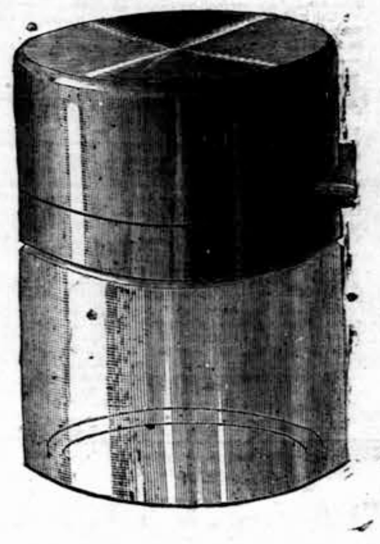

Horn Cup Silver Run and Shield, Rs. 35.


Sterling Silver Mounted Knife, Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.


Silver Buckles, in a number of engrave and enamelled fancy designs, Rs. 10, 12, 20, 30, 35, 40, 48, 60, 80.

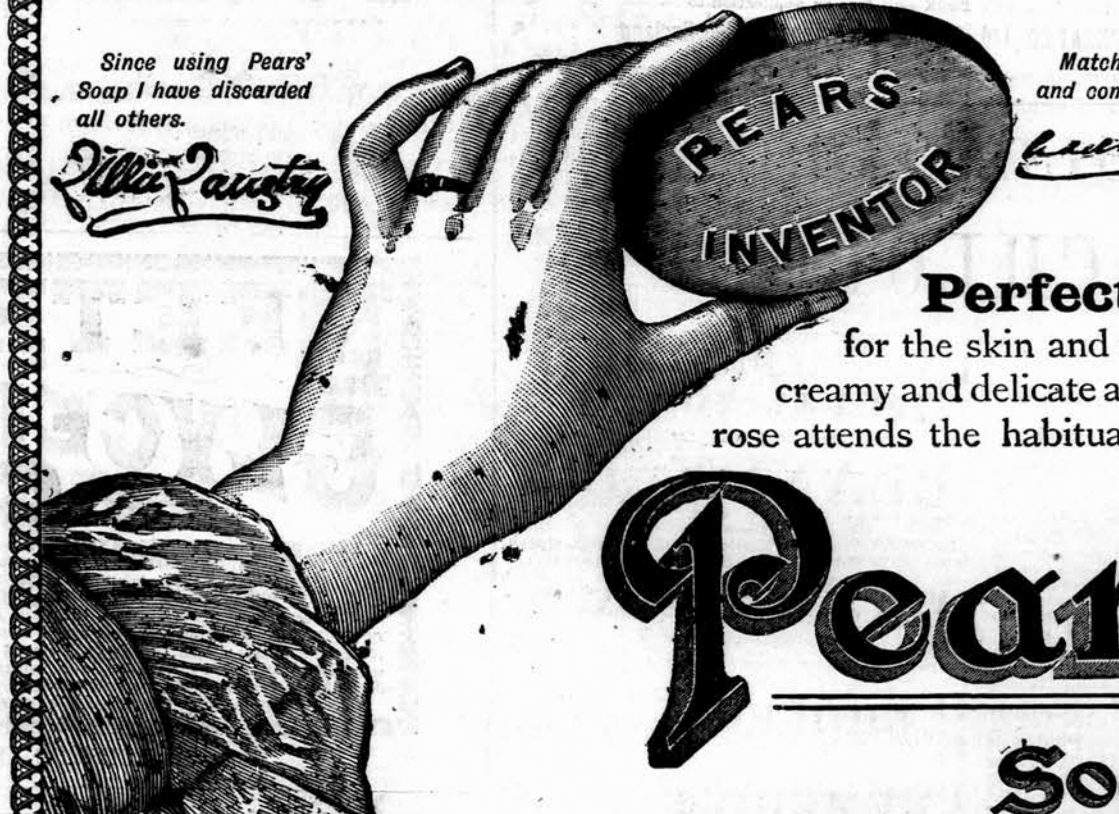


Silver Cigar Case, as illustrated, extra heavy			Rs. 98.
,, ,, ,,	Shaped to hold 4 Cigars		,, 90.
,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	5 ,,	,, 70.


Salts or Perfume Bottle, mounted Sterling Silver, Rs. 48.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.

Lillie Langtry



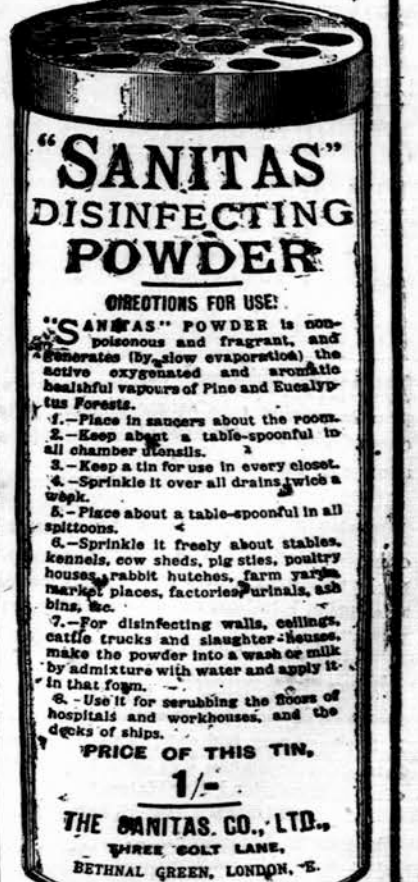
Matchless for the hands and complexion.

Adelina Patti

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

Pears' Soap

DISINFECT WITH



"SANITAS" DISINFECTING POWDER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.

1.—Place in saucers about the room.
2.—Keep about a table-spoonful in all chamber utensils.
3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.

PRICE OF THIS TIN, 1/-

THE SANITAS CO., LTD.,
THREE COLT LANE,
BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.
"'Sanitas' now enjoys general favour as a disinfectant."—LANCET.
"'Sanitas' has met with wide recognition and approval."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this Paper, or to
BATHGATE & CO., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

EDWARDS'

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

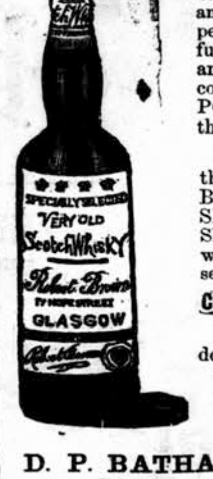
EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.



This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated **FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.**

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
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